

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 204

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
TOTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5988	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 8
1 Month	Rs. 2 2	Rs. 2 8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3 8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOORIN	11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	15,132
11 "	KASHMIR	MOOLTAN	8,985
18 "	DEVANHA	MOOLTAN	20,847
25 "	RAZPUTANA	MOOLTAN	16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,602
9 "	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN	16,619
16 "	MALWA	MOOLTAN	20,837
23 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	16,585
30 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,618
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOLTAN	11,430
13 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	15,993
20 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	16,550
27 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,942
4 Dec.	RAZPUTANA	MOOLTAN	16,568
11 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN	16,619
25 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	16,585
8 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOLTAN	11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,941
29 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	16,550
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,837
12 "	RAZPUTANA	MOOLTAN	16,568
19 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,918
26 "	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA	MOOLTAN	15,993
12 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	16,585
19 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,902
26 "	CHINA	MOOLTAN	7,952
2 Apr.	KAISAR-I-HIND	MOOLTAN	11,430
9 "	NARKUNDA	MOOLTAN	16,227
16 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	16,550
23 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	10,602
30 "	RAZPUTANA	MOOLTAN	16,568
7 May	RAWALPINDI	MOOLTAN	20,847
14 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	16,619
21 "	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	10,941
28 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	16,585
4 Jun.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,837

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
First Class Passengers only.
Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles—£72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London—£54 and £42.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabin.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China".

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th "	MANDALA	8,240
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
31st "	MANDALA	8,240
21st April	MARSHA	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1926			
5th Sept.	ALIPORE	Straits, China & Japan	7,888
12th Oct.	DEVANHA	China & Japan	20,847
19th "	NARKUNDA	Australia	16,227
26th "	NELLORE	Straits, China & Japan	16,568
3rd Nov.	connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	For Australia.	16,619
10th "	connecting at Colombo with NYANZA	Straits, China & Japan.	16,619
17th "	connecting at Colombo with COMORIN	For Australia.	16,619

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1926			
28th Aug.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi	16,585
1st Sept.	KAROA	East & South Africa	20,847
8th "	KAROA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf	20,847

Weather permitting the fair weather sailing to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakra" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers on the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buzrah.
Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1883).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 72,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Incorporated in Holland, 1894)

Established by Royal Charter 1894

Fully paid up Capital ... F 20,000,000

Reserve Funds ... F 43,777,341

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin, Macassar, Samarang

Bandjoeng, Medan, Sourabaya

Cheribon, Padang, Solo

Djember, Palembang, Tegal

Djocja, Pakalongan, Tjilatjap

Kota Raja, Pontianak, Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. ROOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farrington Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and hearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE
BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.
Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.
SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Established in 1913.

Remarkable progress since last 3 years.

THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME

WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.

POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.

UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM

Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.

WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.

Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR

LIVES by going through our

KAMSHAstra

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL

COSTS on writing to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month.

Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY

29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esat Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

MARIANI TONIC WINE

BRINGS

New strength to the weak

New rich red blood to the bloodless

New Nerve force to the nervous

New Vitality to the run-down

New Vigour to the Aged

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.),

HEAD OFFICE:—

18, Lamington Road, Grant Road.

COMBAY. BRANCH:—

Near Pr. Samaj, Tram Junction (Girgaum).

Prof. GAJJAR'S RENOWNED SPECIFICS

AGUE MIXTURE:—For Malaria, Dengue etc.

LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative for Constipation.

TONIC SOLUTION:—For General Debility and in convalescent period.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION.

INFLUENZA SOLUTION:—For Influenza and Pneumonia.

COUGH PILLS:—For Bronchitis and Cold, Cough etc.

All B. P. Tinctures, Balm, Tooth Powder, Cologne Water, etc.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APPLY TO:—

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Khetwadi Main Road GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—About 100 men. Remuneration of about Rs. 50 or more per month according to merits. See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. A R3671

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8 refundable on approval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 25, Patalakhan Lane, Dacca. A R3633

WANTED—Secondhand Intermediate and ROVING FRAMES. (5) One experienced Machinery Fitter, expert in cotton mill work. Apply to:—MR. J. R. TERRY, W.A. Agent, Bankeshwar Mills, Bhiwani. A R27174

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. A

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Bombay Road. A R3661

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Jumnar, POONA. M R3593

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL, LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA. IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Madras Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

A respectable and able Mahomedan is without employment and in a very humble circumstances, requests the philanthropic gentlemen to subscribe their mite to buy a typewriter and earn his bread now. Subscribe: Help. Box No. 1790, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3669

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. F R3517

KASHMIR APPLES, BEST FRUIT.—Rs. 6 per 10 lbs. basket including postage. Thin Skinned walnuts Rs. 5 per basket. Eat and Enjoy. Guebies and Zira Rs. 3 a seer. Saffron Rs. 2/12 tola. Banafsha Rs. 6 a seer, postage extra. For embroidery paper machine, write to:—THE VALLEY STORE BARAMULLA, KASHMIR. F R3676

PROFESSION.

WANTED—Everybody to know World's MAGICAL ADDRESSES. Send Rs. 1 stamps. MAGIC HOUSE, Nagpur City. P R3673

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE—Important and New Discoveries in a wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissy, Rawalpindi. L T.F. R3671

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—Agency of an Insurance House who can cover native craft risks. Those interested: Apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochich. T R3665

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. Ideal for Cotton Futures. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zayabawadi, Thakudwar. T R3667

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut. T R3590

FOR SALE—Ready for sale, COTTON WASTES, viz.:—Opener, Gudder, Card Ply, Stripping and Weaving Dirty, etc. Highest offers required. Address:—THE AGENT, Bankeshwar Cotton Mills, Bhiwani. T 27175

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good, will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T 26807

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saria of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Benareshi Genuine Saria (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chaddars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY. T R3614

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0

2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0

3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent

Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st September, 1926. Principal changes are as follows:—

	H.M.
5 Dn Punjab mail will leave V. Terminus at	12 00
1 Dn Calcutta mail (via Nagpur) will leave V. Terminus at	15 00
7 Dn Calcutta mail (via Jabalpur) will leave V. Terminus at	20 00
35 Dn Madras Express will leave V. Terminus at	8 15
27 Dn Peshawar Express will leave V. Terminus at	21 00
6 Up Punjab mail will arrive V. Terminus at	17 15
8 Up Calcutta Mail will arrive V. Terminus at	18 15
17 Dn S. E. Passenger will leave V. Terminus at	24 00
21 Dn Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at	14 45
16 Up S. E. Passenger will leave Rajahmundry at	11 30
28 Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at	21 45
354 Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Nagpur at	9 45
405 Dn Allahabad Passenger will leave Manikpur at	5 30
402 Up Itarsi Passenger will leave Allahabad at	20 50
404 Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Allahabad at	7 45
653 Dn Manikpur Passenger will leave Jhansi at	18 50

A new Mixed train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will run between Bhusawal and Amalner to the following timings:—

	H.M.
Bhusawal	Dep. 13 5
Amalner	Arr. 15 30
Amalner	Dep. 12 30
Bhusawal	Arr. 15 45

A new Passenger train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will also run between Lonavla and Poona to the following timings:—

	H.M.
Lonavla	Dep. 7 45
Poona	Arr. 9 30
Poona	Dep. 18 00
Lonavla	Arr. 20 05

27 Down and 30 Up Express trains will run to and from Peshawar instead of to and from Rawalpindi.

There will be also slight changes in the suburban train services.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY.

Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent. Bombay, 24th August, 1926. 27212

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK-END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on the 27th instant will return on MONDAY, the 30th instead of Sunday, the 29th instant and run to following return timings:—

Poona	d. 19 00
Kirkee	d. 19 08
Telegaon	d. 19 41
Lonavla	d. 20 19
	d. 20 24
Khandala	d. 20 32
Karjat	d. 21 23
	d. 21 28
Neral	d. 21 41
Kalyan	d. 22 19
	d. 22 24
Byculla	d. 23 11
	d. 23 14
V. T. Bombay	d. 23 27

H. G. KEILY.

Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent. Bombay, 24th August, 1926.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 244, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1923-27 under their resolution No. 87, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality, and superscribed "Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALIABHAI J. PATEL,

President

Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, 13th August, 1926. 27193

ADVERTISEMENT.

Office of the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Court of Wards, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Mahatwadi Division, Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan, Dated 12th Mehri, 1335, Fasli. File No. (1) Nizami, 1334 Fasli.

SUBJECT.

AUCTION OF GINNING FACTORY AT PALSU, TALUK MADHOLE.

A GINNING FACTORY is situated at Palsu, Taluk Madhole, District Nanded, which is to be sold by Public Auction on the 20th Ahan, 1335, Fasli, corresponding to 25th September, 1926, at Bhajusa, Taluk Madhole. This Ginning Factory is of 120 horse power, and 32 gins in good and serviceable condition. The village Palsu, where this ginning factory is situated, is at a distance of 6 miles from Bhajusa, which is 18 miles off from the N.G.S. Railway line. There is Motor Service from Basar to Bhajusa, Cottages of good quality is produced in Palsu and its adjacent villages which has a great reputation in Nanded District and every cotton market. At present a bid of Rs. 32,500 has been already announced for the same. On the 25th September, 1926, the said factory will be auctioned three times. The reason of selling this factory by auction is, that the owner is minor and is unable to manage the same.

It is hoped that those desirous of purchasing this factory will not lose this opportunity. Further particulars can be obtained from this office either on writing personally between 11 to 5 p.m.

Note.—This factory was built at the cost of Rs. 91,000 in 1916 A.D. and is quite new. All the machineries are quite new, and in good condition. Boiler is worth £300 (threescore Make). Besides the buildings of the factory, there is office building worth Rs. 12,000. Manager's bungalow Rs. 3,000. Store house Rs. 1,500, and other small articles are worth Rs. 2,000 details will be furnished on enquiry.

MIRZA MOHAMED MAHDI,

Assistant Superintendent,

Court of Wards, Mahatwadi Division, Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan. 27203

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of C. I. Underground Hydrants will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of September, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, D. E. MAYJI, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, De La Salle Road, Fort, Bombay No. 11. 27203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS after vacation on 1st September. Staff includes 3 Graduates, 2 trained teachers, Moulti and Undergraduates, Good University results; 3 out of 6 passed Matriculation. One getting University Scholarship, another passed with distinction. Accommodation for few boys more. Write for particulars to Mr. HOSEINHOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3. 27134

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1764 OF 1925

S. L. KADAM, Plaintiff.

Versus

V. S. CHHEDA, Defendant.

To, Mr. V. S. CHHEDA, The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Assistant Taxing Master has fixed TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) for taxing the Plaintiff's bill of costs of the above suit.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1926.

M. V. GOKHALE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1253 OF 1926.

Re: GANESHILAL MUNALAL, a firm, doing business as Merchants at Bhuleswar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in Delhi.

Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: SHIRIRAM RAGHUNATH SAHAI, Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed GANESHILAL MUNALAL, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency Under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (11 of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,

Chief Clerk.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1926. 27226

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1153 OF 1915.

ANANT GANESH SATHAYA, Plaintiff.

Versus

DATTATRAYA BHASKER JOSHI, Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1923, the following movable and immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

MOVABLE PROPERTY.

1. One Gold watch chain.
2. One gold Salla.
3. One pair of small pearl Kudies.
4. Two watches.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

THANA PROPERTY.

All the property, situated within the limits of Nawapada and Pach-Pakhadi, Tarf Thana, Taluka, and Sub-division of Thana and bearing the following numbers.

Survey	Pot	Falni	Assessment.
No.	No.	No.	Rs. as. ps.
33	10	1 5 1	7 0 0
"	13	0 5 1	0 8 0
"		7 0 2	0 1 0
"	12	0 4 1	0 1 0
"	14	0 1 1	0 0 6
"	8	0 1 1	0 1 0
"	9	0 2 1	0 4 0
"	11	0 1 1	2 0 0
"	12	0 0 1	1 0 0
"	8	0 1 1	0 0 6
"	13	0 1 1	0 0 6
476	27	0 4 1	0-10-6
Total area	1	34	9-13-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of property at Mumbadevi Tank Road known as "KANSARA CHAWL," advertised for sale to-day on account and risk of the mortgagor Sitaram Luxmontao Kadam, the Executor of the Will of Ramabhai, widow of Ramdas Mulji has been postponed until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor Mr. Jamsheerjee Nanorjee Gamadia in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1925, and made between the said Jamsheerjee Nanorjee Gamadia of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 27th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land, admeasuring about 2001 square yards, situate on plots Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 80 of the Sandhurst Road East Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the buildings thereon consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors bearing New Survey Nos. 4659, 4658, 4657, 4660, 4661 and Cadastral Survey No. 3511 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6819, 6820, 6821 (1), 6821 (2), 6892, 7003/7006, Street Nos. 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 138, 120, 121, 126, 128, etc. and bounded on the East by land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage on the South by Erskine Road, on the West by Doctor Street and on the North by Sandhurst Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24027.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BARRELS ITALIAN LITHARGE FLAKES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Tassico Volterra, Ltd., at their godown called Rice Market Godown, opposite Police Station and near Alexandra Pocks, Shed No. 6, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Pershottandas Popatlal and Co.:—100 barrels marked T. B/9621 V 1/100, each containing 1 cwt.

A deposit of 25

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd

in Girl Shy

A Pathé Picture



Banish the blues with Lloyd—
SEE this joyous jester
and laugh yourself sick!
—It's all in fun!

Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 8, 8 & 10 P.M.

For the Third and Last Week
By Special Request

The Biggest and Best Show in Town.
Reduced Prices this Week, Box 2/1/-, Stalls 2/
Dress Circle 1/8, Orchestra Stalls 1/4,
Balcony -3/8, Gallery -1/4/-

PATHE CINEMA, Royal
Opera House.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

The MADRAS SALES AND AGENCY
CO., Auctioneers, Madras will sell by Pub.
lic Auction, under instructions from Messrs.
Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, the
under-noted lands, buildings, machinery,
etc. of the Pondicherry Cotton Mills (Societe
Anonyme) Pondicherry, in one lot at 12
noon on SATURDAY, the 25th September,
1926, at the Mill premises in Pondicherry
to the highest bidder subject however to a
reserve price.

The accepted bidder must deposit an
amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value
of the bid and the balance will have to be
paid within a month of the auction. Deliv-
ery of the property will be given on pay-
ment of the balance.

Private offers will be received by Messrs.
Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St.,
Calcutta up to 17th September, 1926. The
property may be viewed on personal appli-
cation to the Manager of the Mills.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Lands altogether measuring about 11.5
Acres. Mill Building Bungalows, Outhouses,
Houses, Gardens, etc.

MACHINERY 7600 Warp and Weft Spin-
dles, 2900 Waste Ring Spindles, 249 Calico
looms with complete preparatory machinery
for spinning and weaving and engines, boilers
and workshop machinery. Also stores in
stock.

For further particulars please apply either
to Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Can-
ning St., Calcutta or the Auctioneers.

THE MADRAS SALES & AGENCY CO.,
13, Shingara Naik St., Madras.
Tel: "Salangency".

BYREN & CO.

Under instructions from the Liquidators
of the Kamgar Sahakari Foundry, Ltd. (in
Liquidation), at De Lisle Road, Chorem, Calcutta,
Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will
sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRI-
DAY, the 27th instant, at 3.30 p.m. at the
premises, 16 H.P. Oil Engine, Blower, 20
tons Iron Scrap, 100 carts Sand, Harley
Davidson Motor Cycle with Side-car, etc.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON REPORT

Bombay, August 26.
A further advance of 24 to 18 points in
New York futures has been reported to-day.
The market advanced on straddle and specu-
lative buying and on unfavourable week-
ly Government weather report. Liverpool
has been reported 7 to 6 points higher.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have re-
ceived the following cable from their Liver-
pool friends:

"The Weekly weather report of the U. S.
Agricultural Bureau is reported as only
poor to fair, with progress poor due to
too much rain in the Central Belt, and
also to poor fruiting of the plant and
shedding. It is stated that insects are in-
creasing in the West."

With the above weekly report before us
we cannot but take a bullish view of the
situation. The recent Bureau report re-
duced the estimated crop by about 400,000
bales. We cannot but feel the next
Bureau Report will reduce the figure below
15,000,000 bales. This would bring a further
advance.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vestgar, New York
friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable
under date 25th inst. as under:

"Speculators are buying confidently on
reports of poor growing conditions and
prospects of more rain in Atlantic state."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the
following cable dated 25th inst. (5.45 p.m.)
from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Rey-
nolds and Gibson:

"Weather continues unfavourable. Fruit-
ing not entirely satisfactory."

In sympathy with a further advance in
New York futures the Marwari Bazar
opened this morning Rs. 3 higher with
Broach April/May at Rs. 326 1/2 and
steadily advanced to Rs. 328 on moderate
buying by Japanese and Commission Houses
and Exporters. On Shroffs selling the
market receded to Rs. 326 and closed at
Rs. 326. At Sewri the market opened at
Rs. 324 and advanced to Rs. 326 1/2 on buy-
ing by Japanese and Commission Houses
and closed steady at Rs. 325 1/2.

Fine Oomra December/January opened
at Rs. 312 1/2 and gradually advanced to Rs.
314 on buying by Commission and Japanese
Houses. From this level the market eased
to Rs. 312 1/2 on selling by Shroffs and closed
at Rs. 312 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/
January was nominally quoted Rs. 264.

Our market for ready cotton remained
very dull yesterday with limited inquiry.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Fully Good Broach April/May 325 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 263 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 312

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
M. G. Southern F Good 348, Good 335,
F. G. Fair 325.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Fully Good Broach April/May 326
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 262
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 312
Good Southern Aug/Sept. 335

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton
produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m.
on 25th August 1926:

Cotton	4,572 Bales
Wheat	2,593 Cwts.
Linseed	4,472 "
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	431 "
Poppyseed	821 "
Groundnuts	431 "
Castorseed	2,712 "
Rice	1,06,392 "
Myrabollama	156 "
Cottonseed	nil
Mowraeed	3,330 "
Gram	1,230 "
Juwar	1,649 "
Masur	nil
Barley	4,793 "
Bajri	1,076 "
Coal	314 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bengal Superfine M G	270
Bengal Fine M G	255/00
Bengal F G MG	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	235/15
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40
Wardha-Hingti Fine M G	335/45
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30
Arvi Fine M G	330/35
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/10
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90
Khandesh Fine M G	270/75
Khandesh F G M G	345/55
Broach Fine M G	320/25
Broach F G M G	255/65
Muthia Fine M G	245
Muthia F G M G	245
Dharwar F Good S G	355/65
Coompta M G	315/20
Westerns Good M G	330/5
Miraj M G	330/5
Cambodia F G M G	375/85
Navsari F G M G	310/20
Surat F G M G	310/15
Kadi-Virangaon F G M G	310/15
Dholera FG MG	
Kalagin F G M G	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 26.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Last Year.
Khandesh	21	2,926/29 2,07,737
Central India	193	3,86,596 3,50,454
Baril and Nagas	137	2,25,133 2,08,737
Hyderabad-Gaumari	74,389	93,291
Beras	241	4,79,651 5,74,184
Central Provinces	2,47,008	2,50,349

Total Oomras	502	17,05,374	17,38,772
Dholera	199	2,85,662	3,16,285
N.W. Provinces	131	1,41,147	1,33,318
Rajputana	431	1,16,469	83,801
Sindh-Punjab	953	2,96,293	3,63,409
Broach	151	3,13,903	4,86,072
Coompta & Dharwar	1,66,877	2,21,488	
Western-Northern	762	1,15,917	1,24,627
Coompta	3,127	2,403	
Tinnevely and	659	68,558	40,933
Cambodia	61	5,626	6,781
American	17,267	9,649	
Egyptian and	794	85,122	72,441
African	3,700	3,513	
Oomila, Burma & other sorts			
Total	4,572	33,15,322	36,56,997

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This Last Year.
Europe	965	5,42,688 7,05,055
Japan & China	1,500	18,52,556 20,12,950
Cosa Ports	24,411	22,704
Up country by Rail	111,634	16,785
Afloat in harbours for Europe, China and Japan	11,352	17,011
Total	2,465	25,42,641 27,73,605

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.
October 17.94 +.24
December 17.91 +.21
January 18.00 +.22
March 18.17 +.18
May 18.30 +.19
Middling Spot 19.20 +.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 25.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 14000—
11000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2000
bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 4000—
2000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 25.
October 17.81 +.08
January 17.77 +.08
Middling Spot 18.56 +.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.
To-day's To-day's
Opening Closing
August 9.69 +.07
September 9.62 +.07
October 9.36 +.04
November 9.31 +.06
December 9.20 +.02
January 9.22 +.04
February 9.34 +.07
March 9.29 +.03
April 9.30 +.06
May 9.32 +.04
June 9.40 +.07
July 9.30 +.04
August 9.35 +.06
Middling Spot 10.00 +.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.
To-day's To-day's
Opening Closing
August 15.10 +.04
September 15.10 +.04
October 14.30 +.04
November 14.30 +.04
December 14.75 +.02
January 14.60 +.01
February 14.54 +.01
March 14.35 +.01
April 14.45 +.01
May 14.40 +.01
June 14.40 +.01
July 14.35 +.01
August 14.35 +.01
Sakelharidis F C F Spot 16.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Scinde Good 6.85
Scinde Fully Good 7.15
Scinde Fine 7.45
Bengal Good 6.95
Bengal Fully Good 7.25

Bengal Fine 7.55
Oomra Good 7.70
Oomra Fully Good 8.00
Oomra Fine 8.30
Broach Good 8.00
Broach Fully Good 8.40
Broach Fine 8.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Sales at Liverpool 7000 + 1000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 500 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.
New York, 11 a.m.:—
October 17.85 +.13
January 17.93 +.16
March 18.13 +.14
New York, Noon Call:—
October 17.79 +.09
January 17.85 +.08
March 18.05 +.07
New Orleans, 9 a.m.:—
October 17.83 +.07
January 17.79 +.10

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 25.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard
No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
September per cwt 16
Oct/Dec per cwt 16 1/4
Jan/Mar per cwt 16 1/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard
No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Jan/Mar per cwt 16 5/8
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard
No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Jan/Mar per cwt 16 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 25.
Cottonseed Bombay £7 1/4 Aug/Sept Ship-
ment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £15 1/4 Aug/Sept Ship-
ment Value.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold ton £21
Aug/Sept Shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed Toria £20 Aug/Sept Shipment
Sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £19 Aug/Sept
Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 Aug/Sept
Shipment Nominal.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 25.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot:—
Is. 7 5/8d. Buyers.
Is. 7 3/4d. Sellers.
Pale Crepe lb Spot:—
Is. 7 1/4d. Buyers.
Is. 7 3/8d. Sellers.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Aug. 25.
Barletta Russo per 61 lb 53/6 Aug Ship-
ment Value.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb 53 Jan/Feb Ship-
ment Sellers.
Wheat Australian 56/6 Aug Shipment
Value.
Wheat Choice White Karachi 56 Aug
Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 25.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£16 Aug/Sept Shipment; Offered.
£16 1/2 Sept/Oct Shipment Hull Paid.
£16 6/3 Oct/Nov Shipment Hull Paid.
Market—Firm.
Linseed Bombay £18 1/2 Aug/Sept Shipment
Value.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 25.
Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18 Aug/Sept Shipment Buyers.
£18 Sept/Oct Shipment Buyers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 25.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
33 Sept/Dec Delivery Paid.
33/6 Jan/April Delivery Paid.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 25.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot
18 15/16.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Ready:—21/7/3.
Vaidia Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest
21/7/6, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.
Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/0, high-
est 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.
Vaidia Asho:—Opening—
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaidia Asho:—Opening—
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Ready:—35/4/0.
Vaidia Sravan:—Opening 65/2/0, highest
65/2/3, at 6 p.m. 65/2/3.
Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/15/0, high-
est 64/15/3, at 6 p.m. 64/15/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaidia Sravan:—Opening—
Vaidia Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/3/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 16/10
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/6d Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 August.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 September.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's selling T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200
Bank's buying D D 1290
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1305

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132
Bank's buying 60 days 128

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 148 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 192 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London-New York 4.85 5/16 25th instant.
London-Japan 1/11 23/32 25th instant.
London-Paris 170 25th instant.
London-Belgium 177.00 25th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.14 25th instant.
London-Italy 147.00 25th instant.
London-Prague 164.00 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4 4 11 1/4 25 instant.
Silver London Ready 28 7/8d 25th instant.
Silver London Forward 28 15/16d. 25th
instant.
Silver New York Ready 62 7/8 cts. 25th
instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/8 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 mos. 2 per cent.
6 mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32
Bank Demand 1/6
Doc. Acceptance 2 m/a 1/6 5/16
Fes. Demand 1200
American Dollars 275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars 147 3/4
Shanghai 191 3/4
Japan 132 1/4
Singapore 156 3/4
Markes steady.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 25.
Demand Bills 484.87—19

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 25.
T T Berlin on London 20.37 1/8—1 3/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11 3/4 +1.8
T T Brussels on London 176.73 +1.00
T T Madrid on London 31.62 +.04
T T Milan on London 147.90—2.10
T T Berne on London 25.15 +.01
T T Paris on London 170.00—1.25

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 25.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 5/8 per cent + 1/32.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 1/2 per cent + 1/32.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 25.
Silver—China selling. Buyers holding
back. Business small.
Spot 23 7/8—3/16
Forward 23 15/16—3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 25.
Bar Gold Fine per oz 34.4.11.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 4 per cent.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass English 2 57 12 0
Brass English 1 57 0 0
Brass English 1 57 4 0
Brass English 1 57 0 0
Brass English 1 57 8 0
Brass English 2 57 8 0
Brass German 3/4 56 12 0
Brass German 2 56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 26.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper German 3/4 59 12 0
Copper German 1 61 0 0
Copper German 1 61 0 0
Panchteka Joint 30 0 0
Copper, English Bars 54 0 0
Brass Bars 63 0 0
Pat. Klai 25 8 0
Lead Rangooni 24 8 0
Lead County 24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal 55 4 0
Koger Brass Metal 55 8 0
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 52 12 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 2 61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 25.
Copper English Best Selected 465 1/2.
Copper Brasses 473 1/4.
Yellow Metal 468 3/4.
Spelter Hard 431 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/8.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE

SIMLA, Aug. 26. Monsoon has been generally active over the whole of the country and locally heavy rain has fallen in Bihar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, United Provinces, Central India, West Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and local in east and north Punjab, Gujarat, East Central India, Central Provinces, Coorg, Southeast Madras, Madras Dn. and north Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Bombay Deccan. Chief amounts are: Tavoy, Akyab one and a half inches; Kyaukpadaung two; Bhamo four; Dibrugarh two; Silehar, Cherrapunji three; Darjeeling one and a half; Bogra, Sambalpur two; Purnea, Darbhanga four; Gorakhpur one; Bareilly, Mukteswar one and a half; Ludhiana three; Ahmedabad, Neemuch one; Jagdalpur three; Parbhani two; Raichur, Cuddapah, Masulipatam one; Nellore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Chota Nagpur and Central Provinces.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 26.					
Stations.	24 hours	Total since 1st Aug. 1926	June 1926	July 1926	Aug. 26, 1926
Colaba Point	0.17	56	8823	7543	08
Fort	0.60	83	78	32	1548 42
J.J. Hospital	0.32	67	31	..	46 31

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.772 inches (0.11 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.714 " (0.21 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .058.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees (wet bulb) 77.8.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (0.4 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.2 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 86 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 168 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.17 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 19.81 " year 59.97 "

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7500 miles away was recorded on the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 11h. 34h, yesterday (I.S.T.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 26TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 26th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Lahore reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the western parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature was below normal at Hissar; the minimum on the other hand was higher than usual at Rawalpindi and lower at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.47 in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.25 in., and Mainpuri and Allahabad each a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were lower than usual at Mainpuri and the maximum alone at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.47 in. of rain and Kotah 0.22 in. Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in lower Sind and the minimum alone in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.40 in. of rain, Bhavnagar 0.71 in., Ahmedabad 1.19 in., Neemuch 1.16 in. and Indore 0.23 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal except in parts of Gujarat, where it is in excess. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.60 in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.42 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is not far from normal. Temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—0.17 in. of rain was recorded at Bombay, 0.28 in. at Ratnagiri and 0.45 in. at Karwar. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84.1 deg. (normal) and a minimum temperature of 79.2 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.20 in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.65 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in east Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the Punjab and strengthened in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the west Central Provinces, south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are 1.18 in. at Cuddapah and 1.16 in. at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—Increase in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7,500 miles away was recorded on the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 11 hours 34 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 26th.

Mill shares remained easier by weak holders unloading market is generally lifeless.

We quote:—B Dyeing 908/12; Century 375; Fajal 847/8; Pearl 485; Central 523/12 Swadeshi 512/8; Colaba 147/8; New Great 210; Finlay 123/12; Swan 150; Indore 382/8 Midhavi 120.

Tata Steel ruled generally steady during the day. Hydro remained firm. Other shares were neglected.

We quote:—Tata Steel ordinary 55; 2nd pref 74/8; defd 150; Hydro 1065; Tata Power 355; Andhra Valley 742/8; Tramway 127/8; Barmah 477/8; Kaini ordy 95; Kaini defd 285; New India 22/4; Scindia 11/4.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

Bank of India	50	2 1/2	78
Baroda	50	4	81
Central Co-operative	50	7 1/2	58 1/2
Central	25	1 1/2	28 1/2
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1502 8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	390
Union	5	0 4 0	3 7 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Band	10	17	12
Central India Mining	10	4 1/2	25 8
Indon Cement Co.	350	100	100
Katni Cement Co.	100	96	4
Central Cement D.	40	275	4
Punjab Cement Co.	10	7	2
Shivrajpur	10	84	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prant	500	11 p.c.	900 X D
Anand Prant	100	7 p.c.	113 X D
Central Province	100	5 p.c.	95
Dhule Baramati	100	5 p.c.	95
Guzarat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshangpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandla Bhor	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jamner	100	5 p.c.	91
Sara Siraigunj	100	5 p.c.	95
Shikot Narawal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	725
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	201	4
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	260	4
Scindia Steam	15	0—14	Y—11

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley Co.	1,000	741	4
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	1,000	4
Bombay Tramways Co.	50	43	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	38	6
Katni Electricity	100	6	5
Katni Hydro-Elec. Co.	1,000	30	1082 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power Co.	1,000	500	500
Tata Power P.	1,000	750	500

PRESS COMPANIES

Barshi Press	500	250	4
Fort	500	250	4
Harvey & Sabapathy	50	20	35
Indian Cotton	125	20	35
Mannad Manufacturing	250	230	4
New Berar	500	80	80
New East India	1,000	800	800
New Mofussil P.	400	60	60
Vow Press of Wales	500	61	710
Nelkar U.P.	500	49	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aloock Ashdown	100	257	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	18	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	477 8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	100	3	128 12
Burnas Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	100	8-0-4	5 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	10	175
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	30	345
New Union Floor Mills	100	30	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	700
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	90	90
Tata Iron Ref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	183
Tata Iron Ref. 2nd	100	75	75
Tata Iron Refd.	30	181	4
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	55	55
Thakoor	50	125	125
Telephone	50	30	30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	5	2
New India	25	17	24
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	100
Vulcan	10	0-0-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5 1/2 p.c.	4

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	100	45
Apollo	50	6	6
Assur Virjee	100	3	3
Barar Manf.	200	30	320
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	200
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	908 12
Bombay Industrial	100	7	7
Bombay Woolen	100	70	300
Bradbury	250	100	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	160
Broach Fine Counts	250	62	8
Century	100	20y	275
Central India O.	100	18	128 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	100	100	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	147	8
Coorla	100	140	140
Crescent	100	4	183 12
Currumbay	250	310	310
David	100	300	300
Dawn	250	40	700
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	0	10 0
Ed. Sassoon United O.	250	245	245
Ed. Sassoon United O.	250	137	8
Ed. Sassoon United O.	100	20	8
Empress Edward	500	237	8
Finlaybby	250	25	887 8
Finlay	100	100	130
Franchise Petit	1,000	525	525
Globe	100	25	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Gidoostran	1,000	125	1050

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
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Jupiter		15	..	5 2
New India		25	ly	22 4
Oriental Life		100	30 p o	1000

MR. SHAW ON GERMANY

REPLY TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER

"WE ARE A BARBAROUS NATION"

Dr. Stresemann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent to Mr. Bernard Shaw a letter of congratulation on his seventieth birthday by the hands of Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London. The following is Mr. Bernard Shaw's reply:—

My dear Sthamer,—The public honour done me by the message of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs is enhanced by its coming through your hands. It is the sort of thing that would never occur to a British Foreign Secretary because, as you well know, we are a barbarous nation in matters of culture. We have a genuine dread of intellect in any form and a conviction that art, though highly enjoyable and desirable, is essentially immoral. Therefore, the sole notice taken on my seventieth birthday by the British Government was its deliberate official prohibition of the broadcast of any words spoken by me on that occasion.

The contrast between this attitude and that of the German Government would be a painful one for a nation with cultural traditions, but our governing classes are rather proud of it. To them I owe my reputation as a dangerous and disreputable person, to Germany I owe my recognition in Europe as a thinker and dramatic poet. What is more important, Europe owes to Germany a European sense as exists of the importance of thought and dramatic poetry and of lives devoted to them; therefore, a tribute from Germany confers on me a distinction that no other nation in the world could give me.

If I were a German, I should be justifiably proud of this. As I am, if not an Englishman (as you know, I am an Irishman) at least a lifelong and faithful servant of the English people, I am sorry that it should be so. But it is so, and I am none the less grateful to Germany.

These, however, are merely national considerations. There is a supernatural republic of thought and art, to the great German members and masters of which my debt is incalculable, and that their country men should admit my claim to be a member of it is a triumph which enables me to face with confidence the eulogies and congratulations showered on me on the first birthday I have ever celebrated and the last I intend ever to celebrate.

I am fortunate in having the privilege of your personal friendship, which enables me to speak more frankly than I could if our relations were merely official.

Yours faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW.

—Sunday Observer.

TRIMMING OF PRISONERS' BEARDS.

DISTURBANCE IN HYDERABAD PRISON

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 23. The question of the trimming of prisoners' beards and moustaches in accordance with jail regulations has caused disturbance in the local Central Prison when prisoners started crying "Allahu Akbar." It is stated that some Balochi Mussalman prisoners objected to the trimming of their moustaches and beard on semi-religious custom prevalent among the Balochi Mussalmans. They were, however, warned by the jail Superintendent that they should not misbehave and create a disturbance. The Jail Superintendent also told them that he would submit their representation to Government for sympathetic consideration. Some prisoners, however, persisted in creating disturbances by making demonstrations and raising cries of "Allahu Akbar" whereupon additional police was summoned and two ring-leaders were flogged. All is reported to be quiet now. —A.P.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S CONDUCT IN COUNCIL.

ADVERSE CRITICISM IN CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The conduct of the Mayor of Calcutta in not taking part in the debate in the Bengal Legislative Council during the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill was adversely criticised by the councillors at this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation when two motions on the same subject came up for consideration. Of the two motions one was moved by the Swarajist councillor Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and the other by Mr. Campbell Forrester.

The Bill aimed at the separation of the added areas Cossipur, Chitpur from the Calcutta Corporation. Both the motions brought to-day urged the appointment of a Committee to consider the provisions of the Bill and requested His Excellency the Governor to withhold his assent without taking the opinion of the Corporation of Calcutta which was vitally interested in the matter.

Mr. Campbell Forrester deplored that the Mayor did not give any lead at this discussion in the Legislative Council.

Mayor: No member can question my conduct in the Legislative Council as I do not represent the Corporation there. I represent the Calcutta division in the Council.

Mr. Forrester: I regret that the head of the Corporation...

Mayor: That is an aspersion on the Mayor. Will you withdraw that?

Mr. Forrester: That is my opinion.

Mayor: I can dissolve the meeting. Will you withdraw it?

Mr. Forrester withdrew it.

"AN ELECTIONEERING DODGE?"

Mr. Watson pointed out that this Bill was introduced in the Council as an electioneering dodge and was supported by a certain party which was out to secure votes. The member for Chittagong, Mr. J. N. Gupta, had previous knowledge of the Bill, but he kept quiet.

Mr. B. K. Bose said there were responsible members of the Corporation on the Council who refrained from expressing their opinion and when asked to do so they like expert jugglers evaded the issue though they expressed their opinion by casting their votes.

Discussion had not concluded when the meeting adjourned till Friday.—A. P.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

Discussion on Hindu Religious Endowments Act was continued when the Council met again after lunch. Mr. Said Anba, Christian Nationalist said that he opposed the Bill because it was confiscatory. If Hindu endowments were dealt with in this manner to day, the turn of Christian endowments would come to-morrow.

Mr. Arpudawamy Odayar, another Christian supported the Bill.

Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Ministerialist, supported the Bill in a lengthy speech saying that Hindu public opinion was not opposed to the utilisation of Surplus Endowments Fund to secular purposes.

MR. SATYAMURTHY'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Satyamurthy opposed the Bill because it violated the principle of religious neutrality for which the Government are proclaiming that they have been ever loyal. He reminded the members that the Act empowered an alien secular body to prescribe how many cocoanuts should be broken before an idol every day, how much oil should be used and how much incense should be burnt and asked if that was observing religious neutrality.

Sir K. V. Reddi, the ex-Minister supported the Bill. He said the cry of a religion in danger was a false one even as it was in the case of "sattee." Discussion had not concluded when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

TEN PERSONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Calcutta police recently raided a number of houses in the South district and arrested a gang of ten men who are believed to be responsible for a series of burglaries which have taken place there of late. It is alleged that the headquarters of the gang is at Hastings, and it is thought that it has broken away from a criminal organisation operating in the up-country.—A. P.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Information has been received here of a fatal burning accident which occurred at the Railway quarters in Bowringpet on Saturday night resulting in the death of a child and serious injuries to Mr. G. Barnes, Chief Guard, of M. and S. M. Railway and his wife. It would appear that while Barnes was filling a hanging lamp with petrol at his quarters his clothes caught fire and he raised an alarm. His wife in her efforts to put out the flames was badly burnt. In the meanwhile their only child came and was caught in the flames. The Railway doctor is attending to the patients and sent them to the Kolar Hospital where the child has died. The condition of the parents is reported to be serious.—A. P.

INDIA'S PSEUDO "PARLIAMENT"

BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

(By T. L. VASWANI.)

Sir Frederick Whyte, the first President of the Legislative Assembly, has been "enlightening" American Universities as to the "achievements" of British rule in India. Britain wants American sympathy; Britain never ignores the value of world-opinion; and Britain is past master in the art of propaganda. Mr. P. W. Wilson writes in "The New York Times Magazine" an article referring to Sir Frederick Whyte's services to India and expanding to American readers what a "boom" Britain has conferred on India by granting her "Reforms." The Legislative Assembly is called "Parliament"! One smiles at the very title of Mr. Wilson's article—"India tries Government by Parliament!" Government by Parliament, indeed, when darenly stands discredited! Mr. Wilson waxes eloquent over the grant of "reforms" to India. "This historic evolution of political liberty," he says, "And again:—'If ever there has been a romance in the realm of mere politics, it is to be found in the inauguration of the Parliament in Delhi!'" And who started this "Parliament in Delhi"? Sir Frederick Whyte,—"a man in his thirties, a back-bencher of the House of Commons, who had never held office in Britain or anywhere else and had never lived in India." In his hand he carried nothing save one little book: the Standing Orders of the House of Commons at Westminster with notes of a former Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Ilbert. Other than his own good humour, the wig and the book were Sir Frederick's sole equipment!" Sir Frederick Whyte is credited with "launching the most audacious experiment in organised democracy ever applied to an Asiatic empire!" Mr. Wilson makes the astonishing statement that "dictatorship has been the rule for thousands of years in India" and that a federal system of Parliaments resembling the Constitution of the United States has been established and has proved, on the whole, a success in India! It is unhistorical to suggest that democracy is alien to India's genius. It is wrong to renege the "Reforms" as having given India a "constitution" resembling that of the United States. The American constitution is based on the theory of Natural Rights. The "American Declaration of Independence" says:—

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights:

There is absolutely nothing of this noble appeal of the American Constitution in the "Reforms." They were conceived in a spirit of expediency to conciliate India in the interests of British imperialism. The Central Government remains autocrat; and even the next instalment of "reforms" is to depend on the certificate of a Commission; Britain is to be the sole judge of each measure of India's "advance." India remains a subject-nation. India has no constitution, British India has no constitution, no unalienable rights" to the Indian people. Yet Sir Frederick tells his American audience that the "Constitution of India to be revised in 1929 may be approximated more closely to the American precedent!"

Mr. Wilson's article has such curious statements as the following:—

"It is in English that Gandhi himself addresses India."

"Legislators conversing with Speaker, Whyte, confessed that their political careers were subject to the possibility of a higher call to adopt a life of meditative renunciation!"

And Sir Frederick is not less mistaken when he talks to the Americans of "the House of Commons." This "House of Commons," as we all know, may vote down government, yet be overruled by the Viceroy's "certification." Sir Frederick even talks to the Americans that "even if it is complained that distinguished Indians are not admitted to Western clubs, their cast-susceptibilities must be borne in mind!" The truth is the other way. The Indians who would seek admission to European clubs have no such "susceptibilities." It is the British officials in India who form a superior "caste," and not a little of the trouble in India is due to their racial arrogance. But of this not a word is uttered by British propagandists in India.

Sir Frederick Whyte has queer views of "religion in India." He agrees with Dr. Higgingsham (an American missionary in India),—says Mr. Wilson,—that the Hindu belief in the transmigration of souls costs India an immense sum every year in the maintenance of animals of no economic value! Mr. Wilson too holds that it is her religion which is "a reason why India has used the British Raj as a guarantee that her secular affairs shall be carried on; the British official is not subject to the same spiritual call; he stays at his post" to strengthen the hold of imperialism. And we must meet strength with strength. I do not hold that religion is devaluing. I believe profoundly that religion binds and builds civilisation. "Religion is Strength." I know of noble-hearted atheists; I know of no civilisation built on atheism. But religion is not superstition, nor fanaticism, nor touch-me-notism. A wrong conception of religion has harmed India. Political apathy is not religion. Caste-rigidity is not religion. Weakness is not religion. India's manhood lies suppressed. India's "shakti" is imprisoned by blundering customs and the efficiency of a cruel economic and political imperialism.

THOU MUST BE THYSELF.

The suppressed manhood, the imprisoned "shakti" cannot be released by councils or programmes of imitation. And organism develops in obedience to the law of its own being. And a nation is an organism. To seek to make India a little England is to doom India to a path of decline and death. India must be rejuvenated. India must become a healthy organism. India must have a new social and political vitality. Therefore I say to all who would serve the Nation: Spread the message of "Shakti!" Break down the present stulticity. Carry to rural areas the gospel of health and strength. Take to the village-folk the truths of modern science and the Ancient Wisdom. Organise masses, give them economic relief, and inspire them with faith in India and her

IF HE WERE HOME SECRETARY

MR SAKLATWALA AND "MASTER CLASS"

Mr. Saklatwala, M.P., speaking at a miners' demonstration at Shotton Colliery, County Durham, in mail week said if the miners lost this fight it would be purely by the desertion of other trade union workers. The most fundamental trade union principle was quietly being overlooked, and the transport workers of Britain and the Continent were openly bringing in blackleg coal to defeat the miners. If the trade union workers in Britain were to agree to a compulsory levy of a shilling in the pound of their wages the miners could be assisted at the rate of £400,000 per week and that would soon bring them victory.

Alluding to his recent experiences, Mr. Saklatwala said he was quite happy in Wormwood Scrubs, but if ever he became Home Secretary and had to pass an Emergency Powers Act he would not be so stupid and so old-fashioned as to make the punishment imprisonment where a man could have a comfortable last life, but he would put the members of the master class down a coal mine for six months, and when they came out he would make them sit in the market place and wash themselves in a puddling dish. He would also make them and their wives and children live strictly on 47s. per week. This would soon put a stop to class warfare, and there would be a greater fellowship between masters and men from that moment.—New Castle Journal.

MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES IN INDIA

NEED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

From a written statement of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., which has been published by the Tariff Board, I cannot help admiring the restraint with which they speak of the Railway Board's miscalculations as to their requirements in locomotives. Starting with four hundred the Board came down to sixty, and actually purchased two hundred and fifty per year during the last few years. On the other hand the Company has also realised that they cannot manufacture locomotives on the scale which they put forward at the start. In view of this it is to be hoped that the Tariff Board will recommend and the Railway Board will accept some moderate scheme, by which at all events, a start will be made to build locomotives in this country. If the Tariff Board does not accept the Company's case, it will not be for want of good advocacy as the Peninsular Co. is represented by Mr. Manu Suleidar, who has built up a reputation as an economist and financier, supported by the Consulting Engineer of the Company, Mr. R. Wright, late Managing Director of Nasmyth Wilson and Co. The Railway Board is wonderfully enthusiastic about State Railway workshops, their coldness towards a private enterprise with the best English connection is a mystery I have not been able to penetrate. The manufacture of locomotives is an ambitious thing never dreamed of thirty years ago, and whatever the Congresswallas may say, this is no small feather in the cap of the British Raj.

ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

PRISONER SHOTS POLICE CONSTABLE

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

An unusual incident occurred the other day at Allahabad. While a police constable was leading a suspicious character to the "house," the man suddenly turned on the constable and drawing out a revolver shot him and ran away. The policeman has since died of his wounds. The assassin made good his escape and a reward of Rs. 500 has been offered for his capture. His identity is not known, but he is believed to be connected with several dacoities and is wanted by the police in other connections.—A. P.

A meeting of the C. P. Khilafat Committee will be held at Bilsapur on the 11th September at 7 p.m. (1) to consider the question relating to Hedjaz and Meccah; (2) to rejuvenate the Khilafat Committee and hold the Provincial Khilafat Conference; (3) to consider applications of candidates for legislatures and to define the Khilafat Committee's policy with regard to elections. Intending candidates to submit their applications by 9th September.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has finally recommended the name of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for the presidency of the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

At the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting on the 25th instant Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was unanimously recommended for the presidency of the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

Future. Tell them she must be free in order to take her spiritual message of Brahmanvitya—the true Bread of Life—to a starving humanity. Tell them India must be free to be respected among the Nations. India's World Spirit calls thee to a new service of Humanity. Therefore must thou turn aside from the easy paths of imitation! Thou must be Thyself!

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as Honorary Consul for Siam at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Mr. R. T. Barker, M.B.E., on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice Mr. Mir Maqbul Khan.

Mr. Mir Maqbul Khan, on relief, to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, vice Mr. D. Healy.

Mr. D. Healy, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. W. E. Sutton.

Mr. W. E. Sutton, on relief, to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. B. V. Potdar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hnbl.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar—Dharwar—Rs. 200.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Joint Second class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. M. B. Honavar, Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar (on probation), to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri (on probation).

Dr. W. Burns, D.S., Joint Director of Agriculture, Poona, has been reappointed to be a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Yeravda Reformatory School for a further period of two years, with effect from the 15th September 1926.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Police Training School, Nasik, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard held at Bombay on the 3rd August 1926.

Mr. Tulsidas Amanmal, Solicitor, to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such in the City of Karachi.

Mr. Shiyax C. Cambata to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Bombay Suburban District vice Rao Saheb Devji Odhavji Chotani, deceased.

Mr. Shiyax C. Cambata shall be a member of, and shall exercise all the powers conferred on, the Bench of Magistrates at Andheri constituted by Government Notification in the Home Department No. P. 14 (a) 3, dated the 22nd December 1925.

Mr. M. H. Vakil, a First Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, was granted leave on average pay from the 4th July 1925 to the 17th February 1926 (both days inclusive), and permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. L. R. Mallandaine as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1926.

Mr. L. R. Mallandaine to be a Presidency Magistrate, within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. C. G. Adam, C.S.I., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector for a period of three months in connection with the record of rights work in the Mahad Taluka of the Kolaba District and to appoint Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan to hold it.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. T. C. Vas, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana in addition to his own duties vice Mr. G. S. Butterworth.

Mr. J. Walker on return from leave to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, Vice Mr. E. T. C. Vas.

Mr. T. S. Pillay, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 4th August 1926.

Mr. M. V. Dalvi, a Senior Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Accounts officer in that office with effect from the 4th August 1926.

Sir Frederick Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General in India, has been granted leave on average pay for one month and one day with effect from the 2nd September 1926.

The Honourable Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been appointed substitutively to the post of Controller of Civil Accounts, with effect from the 2nd September 1926 and to officiate as Auditor General in India with effect from the same date.

Mr. J. C. P. D'Andrade, Lecturer in Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months and twenty-one days with permission to prefix the Summer

THE PADROADO QUESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some years now one frequently hears the lamentations of the East Indian of Salsette over the Padroado question. They have been trying to free themselves from this domination which, it appears, is against their welfare and interest. No doubt they have a good cause for complaint despite the assurance of Dr. Cajetan Fernandes and Mr. Colaco to the contrary. But why all this whining when they have the remedy in their own hands? They have only to boycott these Portuguese Churches and schools to make the ecclesiastical authorities realize that they want none of these things. Instead of this they keep whining and agitating, though by this time they ought to realize that the ecclesiastical authorities do not mean to redress their grievances. The question is why they do not apply such an obvious remedy? I think the reason is because they have such a mistaken notion about their religious duties. They are obsessed by all sorts of imaginary religious terrors and superstitious fears which make them the sport of their religious teachers. They believe themselves to be too good Catholics to boycott a church or a Catholic school, and that to do so would mean eternal damnation and other calamities. People who are still in this intellectual stage are, no doubt, unfortunate; but it is such folks who are generally incapable of emancipating themselves from a tyranny. Well! I give them the advice; let them try the remedy and see if it is not successful. They have only to be indifferent for a while of priestly fulminations and threats and watch how it works.—Yours, etc.,

DIAGENES.

POONA GUJRATI BANDHU SAMAJ

The Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj celebrated on Sunday last their annual social gathering under the Presidency of Rao Sahab Dadabhai Purnatandar Desai, M.L.C. A varied programme was gone through including the Sports of the Gujarati College and School Students. A special gathering of ladies was also held under the Presidency of Mrs. Jangabai Khimji Asar Virji on the 21st instant in this connection.

Principal N. M. Shah, the President of the Samaj requested Rao Sahab Dadabhai, the President of the day function to occupy the chair and Professor B. K. Thakor explained briefly the present activities of the Bandhu Samaj and offered valuable suggestions for further improvements. The General Secretary Mr. K. J. Gandhi, and Mrs. Pushpavati Patel then read their reports. The President after giving away the prizes to the winners congratulated the Samaj for their all round activities and delivered a short speech bidding the occasion. Then a programme of dialogues by Gujarati Amateurs was most successfully gone through. After the presentation of flowers and thanks giving and light refreshments, the gathering terminated.

A MONEY LENDER FINED

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

The District Magistrate Mr. Russell I.C.S., sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 to one Motiram Vithaldas, a Bombay moneylender on a charge of perjury at the instance of the Station Second Magistrate.—A. P.

WHOLE FAMILY BITTEN BY A PET DOG.

AGRA, Aug. 26.

Mr. Faulkner, a retired G. I. P. Railway official and his whole family have been bitten by a pet dog which suddenly developed rabies. The local doctors after rendering first aid immediately sent them to Kanuli.

Vacation from 11th March 1926 to 19th June 1926 and Sunday the 20th June 1926 to the leave.

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras was granted a further extension of leave on half average pay for a period of four months and seventeen days.

Mr. G. K. Ranadive, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., teacher of Biology and Medical Jurisprudence at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 23rd June 1926.

Mr. V. S. Sovani, M.B. B.S., B.M.S., teacher of Physics and Chemistry at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, has been appointed to act as teacher of Biology and Medical Jurisprudence, in addition to his own duties, for three months with effect from the 23rd June 1926.

Major S. S. Sokhey I.M.S., was granted leave on average pay for eight days combined with furlough in India for twelve days with effect from the 20th August 1925.

Dr. B. V. Malay, M.B.E., M.S. (Bom.), to be Honorary Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Sholapur, for a further period up to the 30th September 1927.

The period of the loan of the services of Rao Sahab Kessamal Chhatmal Advani, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer to the Development Department, is extended up to the 31st March 1927.

Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, Assistant Engineer, is, on his relief from the officiating charge of the Thana Division, transferred to the Central Circle in the interest of the public service.

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EDUCATION.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

(BY: SAGITTARIUS)

It has been the usual complaint of the educationists that our students are found to be weak in their mother tongues. They allude to the method of teaching all the subjects through English which has been responsible for this neglect of vernaculars on the part of students. With a view to remove this difficulty, vernaculars are being introduced in school and college curricula. This is certainly a desirable change. But the writer is afraid that this will tell upon the study of the languages which a student has to undergo.

The English, and one vernacular besides one of the classical languages, are the three languages an average student has to study. The English is necessary because it is essential and useful everywhere. The vernacular or the mother tongue must be studied, for through this medium alone one can approach or appeal the masses. The classical language is found advantageous to the study of vernaculars. So it is imperative also in the interests of the student to study three languages at least.

It is easy to study the mother tongue; but it is difficult to study the foreign languages and English is certainly a foreign language. Curiously enough the average student seems to possess but scant knowledge of the mother tongue and as much also of the English language. Whatever be the difficulties in the way of progress in this direction, the writer cannot but remember one Sanskrit saying which means, "Enrich the preceptor for the fault of the disciple."

This contains an amount of sense in it. When young students are entirely at the command of the teacher, who has to direct them to the right way of studying. The study of languages is most important and therefore difficult. Unless one can think in the language, one cannot be said to have studied it properly. The only criterion of success being in the medium of thinking.

He was, I think Emerson, the great American philosopher, who said that the hardest task in the world is "To Think." It seems to be true; for few really think for themselves or think at all. It cannot be ascertained which medium they employ for their thoughts. Yet, most of those who think, do so in their vernaculars. Few of the learned people are in the habit of thinking in English. They think in English only. Their attempt to put forth the ideas through vernaculars becomes ridiculous. So it must be borne in mind that in order to study any language, one must learn to think in it.

If this test is applied to our study, it must be confessed that very few indeed can think in Sanskrit or any other classical language of this type. Since our object of studying such languages is to facilitate the study of vernaculars, we need not bother our-

selves to try to think in those dead but important languages. Such is not the case with either English or Vernacular. We have to acquire the habit of expressing our thoughts in both of them. That is of every day requirement, and hence it is important to study them more carefully than the classical languages.

To be able to think in either of the two remaining languages, is now the aim of the student. But the course which he has to undergo or the way in which he executes his studies, seldom takes him any further from his starting point.

As has been pointed out in a previous article, his thoughts are impaired. His brains have practically no work but to store what he grasps from the prepared "food" for a short period. He resembles a wagon that is filled and emptied over and over again with wet mud. He possesses that little quantity which by virtue of its wetness, sticks to the sides. Is it not the duty of the teachers to show them from the beginning the right way of study, i.e. not to use the "notes" prepared by others, but to prepare our own notes for ourselves? The pity is that teachers are often found to possess all these notes and when the students realise the source of the teacher's knowledge—when they know that the teacher does not tell them anything new—anything more than what the "notes" tell them, they pay little or no attention to what goes on in the class.

Upland now, the object in forcing the students to learn all other subjects in English in the foreign tongue, was to induce them to think in that language. But by the method of study, by the benevolent action of the teachers and professors to take the work of the students on themselves, it was not achieved. That is why the knowledge of the average student of the English language is so scant and meagre. Now that vernaculars would be the medium of teaching, students will hardly make any progress in the English language if proper steps are not taken in time. The introduction of vernaculars would not be in any way detrimental to the study of English. What is wanted is a change in the methods both of teaching and studying.

In our society, we often notice a speaker using so many English words and phrases and ideas too while delivering a lecture in vernaculars. That vindicates the speaker has been in the habit of thinking in this mixed language. This should be carefully avoided. In the private correspondence too, English has been chosen as the medium unnecessarily. That in a way increases the command over the language. But a similar command, every one must have over one's vernacular.

It is a natural consequence that those who "think" think well, cannot put forth what they have to say. Language of thoughts is always simple and so also a good expression thereof.

It will be seen from what has been said above that in order to carry out a successful study of the three languages, which every student must, students must be made to think. They should not be disabled by providing them with everything ready. This

kind of generosity and benevolence on the part of those in charge of teaching and imparting instruction, is out of time as also out of place and far from any good. It might have been intended for it is really ruinous to the students' career in the end.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE AND PROHIBITION

Last May an agitation as set afoot by Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of Purity Mission against location of one school at Malini in a liquor shop building and against that of 4 schools in Ruston Building at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel. The following interesting letter of the School Committee to Mr. Jhabvala will explain that if not other authorities at least the Municipal School Committee is upto the mark in the question of prohibition in Bombay.

"With reference to your letter to the Schools Committee regarding certain Municipal Schools located in Ruston Building, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel I have the honour, by direction of the Schools Committee, to state as follows:—

The Municipal Schools referred to are the following:—

1. Lower Parel Free Marathi Boys.
2. Lower Parel Free Tamil.
3. Lower Parel Free Urdu.
4. Lower Parel Free Marathi Girls.

The total rent paid Rs. 375 for 15 rooms.

The first three schools were located very recently in that building under the scheme of Compulsory Education in F and G Wards. The Marathi Girls' School was located in that building since 1921. At first the rent per room was at Rs. 33 per month. Later on when more accommodation for new schools was taken in the same building, the rent was reduced to Rs. 25 per room. The landlord is unwilling to continue the liquor and toddy shops in his building and has already given them notice to vacate. He has also asked to give notice when the new schools were located recently. The landlord is even prepared to go to the Court to eject them before the period of the notice expires. Mr. Jhabvala, by his letter dated the 19th May wrote to the Chairman, School Committee as under:—

"I now beg you will permit the schools to be there as the proprietor is prepared to do away with the liquor shops. In all our actions we must see that the harmless party is not harmed by us for nothing. If the evil is avoided by the above suggestion, I hope you will not find it out of your way to fall in with it."

The landlord has agreed to shift the liquor and toddy shops from the building. As regards the officers responsible for the location of the schools, I have to state that the Marathi Girls' School was first located there in 1921, when the liquor and toddy shops were in existence long since. No building must have been rented out without the inspection by the members of the new School's Rent Control Sub-Committee and the final approval of the Schools Committee, 1921, according to the rules then in existence. Dr. Bulsara have volunteered to find out premises for these schools and I accordingly accompanied him on 8th June 1925. After an inspection of several premises, we found that no better premises could be available in the vicinity of the school than what we

had already in possession. In November last when new premises were to be engaged for new schools, I myself, the Special Attendance Officer and Superintendent of Marathi Schools all conferred together and selected that building. With reference to the letter of Mr. Jhabvala, dated the 12th May 1926, forwarded to the Committee for remarks, I beg to inform that the Committee have no objection to their writing to the Excise Department to transfer the shops somewhere else. As regards his representation about the same condition of the Marathi Schools which was forwarded to the Committee for report and necessary action Mr. Jhabvala may be informed that the Committee have taken steps to remove the schools from building, the ground floor of which was occupied by a liquor shop."

SCHOOLS AND CIVIC PATRIOTISM

BOYS TO HELP MAKE DUBLIN BETTER CITY

Dublin schoolboys are developing a civic conscience. With the consent of their teachers, 200 of these boys who live in a poor part of the city have written to the city commissioners, offering to form themselves into the nucleus of a kind of civic guard to look after the amenities of Dublin.

The letter is in part as follows:—On behalf of St. Laurence O'Toole's schools we, the undersigned, desire to inform you that we are about to establish an organization of school-boys in our parish, who will bind themselves to co-operate with you in every way they can to make Dublin the City Beautiful. We love our native city, and shall feel proud, as youthful admirers of the improvements you are making, to lend a hand in anything that may tend to beautify it.

For this purpose we resolve:—Never to injure the trees, shrubs, plants or flowers that adorn the streets and parks of our city.

To condemn such acts of vandalism as the part of those who have little self-respect, less honour, and no civic pride.

We will use every endeavour to prevent the defacing of walls, cutting names or initials on seats or trees and demand offenders that they should protect what is intended for their benefit.

The scattering of pieces of paper, match-boxes, etc., certainly does not tend to beautify any street; to prevent such is part of our programme.

If the educational authorities permitted school-boys to go occasionally and visit the Botanic Gardens, and see the flower beds and borders, containing the flowering and ornamental plants, the glass houses, in which are kept the beautiful specimens that come from warmer countries, in our opinion the effect of such visits would be conducive to much more refinement than one can see at present in the Fairview Grounds.

With much respect, we remain, dear sir, a few of your admirers.

(Signed on behalf of 200 boys). The commissioners have gratefully accepted this offer, which they say marks the birth

of the civic life, and they have written to the press to express the hope that many other schools will follow this good example.—"Christian Science Monitor."

NAWIN SAMARTH VIDYALAYA (TALEGAON.)

AN ASSURANCE AND AN APPEAL

By the death of Prof. V. G. Bijapurkar (1st August, 1926,) the school has lost its founder and the young life-members and workers their best guide and an educational philosopher of a high rank. The whole responsibility now devolves upon the staff of the school. They take this opportunity, therefore, to announce to the public their determination to devote themselves to carry on the work of the school as best as they can with the advice of the various disciples and admirers of the late Prof. Bijapurkar and to assure them that the aims and ideals of the founder shall never be lost sight of in conducting the school. The present Governing Body has been supervising the work during his life-time and even after he retired from active work owing to ill-health, last year. They also have undertaken to continue in the foot-steps of the illustrious founder. Various appeals have already been published in leading Marathi Journals. The institution which is purely an Educational concern ought to be run on non-party lines and as such deserves to be liberally helped by all men. Ever since the conception of the idea of national education, particularly from 1906 when the Samarth Vidyalya began work, Prof. Bijapurkar and his Samarth Vidyalya were considered almost synonymous with each other. The public should continue to regard the school with the same feelings and to help liberally to make the school a model institution of national education and thus contribute to keep in a flourishing state this fitting and a living memorial to the memory of the learned dead.

S. G. PHADKE (President), N. L. ATHAWLE (Secretary), S. G. RANADE (Principal).

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir, Will you, Mr. Editor, or any one of your numerous readers please let me know, through the columns of your esteemed paper, the address of any efficient school of journalism in India, England or elsewhere, undertaking to coach up candidates "by correspondence" in Journalism? Thanking you in anticipation, Yours etc.

S. V. MOGHE, Cradock Town, Nagpur: August, 16.

HOME EDUCATION

THE GUIDING OF CHILDISH IMPULSE

That day has passed, fortunately, when a child's natural impulses were suppressed by the weight of adult supervision. Fortunately, too, the day is now passing when all adult supervision was removed from the child's unformed impulses. The pendulum, having swung too far each way, is now at last gently swaying between these two extremes, pointing the way to a training of children which will combine encouraging the natural impulsive desires of the child, with a sensible suggestive supervision by the parent and teacher.

Parents can do a great deal, even with very young children, to turn the experimental instincts to definite, purposeful endeavor. The four-year-old child may still be attracted to blocks, to coloured papers, to pictures merely for the pleasure of the pastime. But as he grows to the age of six, he is ready to use these things for the gaining of some desired end. This is the parent's opportunity to suggest the material's various uses, or to set some simple model before the child so that he can use his materials for copying it; it is too, the only way in which the child can ever grow away from that choosing of things for their mere passing fascination.

In this, as in everything connected with the training of children, the mental and the spiritual are very closely allied to the physical. The child must be helped to see the intrinsic usefulness of these material things, and led to discover their adaptability and connection with each other. In this way his spiritual insight will be strengthened also.

If a child is never allowed freely to experiment with blocks, clay, scissors, paper, or whatever other playthings or play-materials he may have, he will never know how to meet and work out a problem for himself. Nevertheless, unless there is someone to suggest to him new ways of using his materials, or show him where he can improve the work of his hands, the time will come when he will become bored with his products and with all his playthings. If he is ever to grow he must be given the chance to adapt to his own work the successful methods worked out by others.

The mother may say, "See if you can make a house like mine!" and, "I will build the church while you are making the grocery store," and again, "Don't you think that you might build a higher tower if you first made a good, strong foundation for it?" And so she will lead her child to fresh enthusiasm, to new efforts and more thoughtful consideration of the better ways of doing things.—National Kindergarten Association.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

THE NIZAM AS A RULER

Mr. S.A. Mahmood writes from Hyderabad:—

The Sikanderabad special correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" is responsible for creating deep sensation by having contributed a series of exaggerated and harmful articles of the relations existing between the British Government and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. But thanks to the latter Government for having refuted in time these wild reports by issuing contradictory statement and have thus succeeded in averting a grave mischief.

THE VICEROY'S LETTER.

The letter which H.E.H. the Nizam received from the British Government on the 23rd July last cannot on any plea be legitimately discussed till it sees the light. Here I propose, briefly to consider the information supplied by the correspondent. So far as my knowledge goes there has been no correspondence between the British Government and the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam after the most illogical and unsatisfactory handling of Berar's question by Lord Reading. In the first week of July last when H. E. H. the Nizam had decided to make a tour in his dominions and his programme was already arranged the Hon. Mr. Barton the Resident, wired from Ootacamund requesting for an interview to be granted on a certain date but as it interfered with the programme it was rejected. On his return from the royal tour H.E.H. the Nizam was again approached by the Resident with the same request but it being Moharram—the mourning days—H. E. H. the Nizam again could not see his way to granting the interview which at last took place on the 23rd of July and the Hon. Mr. Barton then handed over the "Kharita" or letter from H. E. H. the Viceroy. The correspondent has alleged that before or after his visit to Simla the Resident interviewed H.E.H. the Nizam, summoned the President it is true that on receipt of the "Kharita" H.E.H. the Nizam summoned the President and the Members of the State Council and all the Ministers in consultation and that the whole city was thrown into a state of electrified suspense to speak the truth, it was only after and owing to his reports that every section of the population here was thrown into consternation.

ONLY FRIENDLY ADVICE.

The real facts of the case are that the British Government has invited the attention of His Exalted Highness to laxity and inefficiency prevailing in certain depart-

ments of the State and offered their advice both friendly and conducive to their good management and the light in which this advice has been viewed by His Exalted Highness has already been proclaimed by means of a communique in which it was further added that the question of departmental reforms and improvements had been for some time past under serious contemplation and that some measures had already been taken to that effect.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS NOT WANTED.

In these circumstances and in the face of the fact that His Exalted Highness is empowered by law with all the powers of internal administration of his State, the offer of a helping hand on the part of the British Government is equivalent to highly objectionable interference and there seems to be much truth in the statement that the British Government has insisted on the appointment of Europeans to some important posts. But is this old and outgrown policy of the British Government, not unjust and undesirable? In these times when a sufficiently large number of Indians equipped with high administrative qualities can be forthcoming the appointment of Europeans on the flimsy excuse of maladministration is a downright breach of all treaties. I understand that His Exalted Highness the Nizam is not prepared to accept this unjustifiable intervention and has boldly rejected the proposals of such appointments. I take this opportunity of advising the British Government that they should defeat the ends of justice for the sake of their political interests and at once reconsider their untenable demands. It is high-time for all the ruling princes of India to realise this grave and serious situation and str themselves to safeguard the interests of their various dependencies.

THE NIZAM: AS A RULER.

In modern times there will hardly be found a ruler so intelligent and diligent as H.E.H. the Nizam. He takes a very keen interest in the affairs of the State entrusted to him. He is undoubtedly a gifted man, a born administrator, just, wise and well-versed in the art of governance. Immediately after being called upon to assume the reins of his vast State, the present Nizam, by working in the capacity both of a king and a vizir, in the course of a short time, has developed considerably the State resources both natural and artificial thereby rendering the people happy and prosperous and the Government rich and powerful. This is not a proper place for the enumeration of the blessings of His Exalted Highness' reign which may be read in the pages of the Annual Administration Report of the State.

OUTSTANDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Here I propose only to mention in brief a few of the most outstanding improvements with which the country has been blessed and which I hope will not be out of place:—

1. The introduction of drainage system,

construction of houses for poor people and improvement of Bazaars in connection with the vast scheme of city improvement.

2. The extension of public roads throughout the State and provision of open plots here and there in the city from a sanitary point of view.

3. The laying out of a series of parks on both sides of the Moosi River—an improvement which has indeed changed a gloomy sight into a most beautiful spot and has cut short the growth of malaria.

4. Extension of telephone, electricity and water works system and construction of H. M. Nagar Sagar Tank and a large dam in Nizamabad at an approximate cost of 3 crores which ranks among the best works of art.

5. Institution of Medical and Unani dispensaries throughout the length and breadth of the Kingdom and the recent construction at an immense cost of 20 lakhs, of the magnificent Usmania Hospital. This is an act which needs no proof of the genuine sympathy of the ruler towards his subjects.

6. Institution of a Unani Hospital in order to encourage the Unani System of Medicine and to utilise its hidden secrets and merits. For this purpose His Exalted Highness has sanctioned a sum of 5 lakhs.

7. Reforms in the administration of the Judicial Department and the departmentalization of the Financial Department.

8. Separation of Judicial from Executive functions by which the Government has secured more confidence in the minds of the public.

9. Opening of the Post Office Savings Bank.

10. The High Court and the building of the City Intermediate College fulfil in magnificent the demands of this State of the first order.

11. Inauguration of the Usmania Central Technical Institute as an adjunct to the Mint Workshop.

12. The Osmania University which now enjoys a very wide reputation is the first institution of its kind. In it the Western Science and Art is imparted through the medium of Urdu. Moreover there is the Translation Bureau which has been launched on the stage of existence to meet the needs and requirements of the country. The institution does not simply go hand in hand with the spirit of the age but they are beyond all doubt the precursors of future Indian policy in educational matters. A sum of rupees one crore has been sanctioned for the construction of the University buildings. During the august Osmanite regime about 1/14 of the State revenue is spent on the education of the country and this is next to military expenditure and heaviest of all other heads.

13. Last but not least, is the expansion of the dominions which so far

I know His Exalted Highness has been carrying on in the face of very many difficulties.

Just as our enlightened monarch devoted his energy to the above-mentioned improvements in the same way he never neglected the different parts of government machinery viz., the various Departments of the State. Each and every official is selected on grounds of high merit and ability and whenever anything untoward against any official is reported, a commission of enquiry is appointed and if he is found guilty visited with severe punishment. In spite of all these strong and salutary measures there are certain Government officials and servants of lower grades who are responsible for lack of deep sense of duty. However, a glance at the Civil List will convince every one that no Indian State, may even a province in British India, can stand comparison with the type of qualified men employed in this State. A further proof of His Exalted Highness' love and devotion to the best interests of his country is that every year he sends, for study and training in all branches of Art and Science, to various European centres of learning and culture, a selected number of students without distinction of caste and creed by granting them State scholarships or loan and on the completion of their courses of study they are taken in the State service. His Exalted Highness has never lost sight of associating his nobles and members of royal family with the administration of the State and occasionally conferring on them suitable posts since this section forms a part of supreme importance of the people due to their ancestral and traditional relations with the State.

The greatest of all services which the mastermind ruler of the Deccan has rendered to his country is the protection of various large and small Jagirs through Court of Ward System. There are some Jagirdars, whose estates were once crushing on account of their highly objectionable and greatly extravagant ways of life, under the weight of large debts, have to owe their special debt of gratitude to the helping hand of H. E. H. the Nizam.

The Gondal State has sanctioned a grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees for the construction of school buildings at Dhoraji and other places in the State.—F. P. I.

Brhu Rajendra Prasad of Bihar arrived at Ahmedabad on the 26th instant to attend the meeting of the All India Spinners' Association.—F. P. I.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee has accepted the selection of Major Zorawar Singh and Mr. Anuril Seth as Congress candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Ahmedabad District Rural Constituency.—F. P. I.

BREACH ON BENGAL DOORS RAILWAY.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS IMPOSSIBLE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Messages received in Calcutta state that the position created by the breach to the Bengal Doors Railway is very serious. According to an official telegram Teesta is eroding eastwards very fast, transhipment of passengers is very difficult, and that of goods is impossible. Two thousand chests of tea are being held up at Domohani.

BREACH SERIOUS.

A later message from the same source states that transshipments of tea and rice have started and that a diversion has been pegged out. The early completion of the latter is hoped for provided rainfall or floods do not occur. Yet another message says that the breach is serious and the booking of goods is likely to be stopped for two weeks after which probably only a limited amount will be accepted. The import of coal presents the greatest difficulty as there is no ground where it can be dumped without considerable risk of its being carried away by the river.

At a conference held at Barnes there were present the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, the Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, Secretary to the Government of Bengal Public Works Department; Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department; Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri; Executive Engineer, Doors Road Division; the Manager and Engineer in Chief, Bengal Doors Railway. It is understood that the situation was discussed at length and the general opinion appeared to be that a surface line for goods traffic only could be constructed east of the breach which with certain protection works might stand a reasonable chance of holding out until something more substantial could be undertaken in the cold weather. This surface line will probably take about three weeks to construct.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PT. MALAVIYA.

GANDHI ON GOVT'S ARBITRARY POWERS

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi congratulated in today's "Young India" the Government of Bengal upon the course it has shown in retracing its steps and dropping proceedings against Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje for their civil disobedience. He however adds, "But one could wish that there was grace about the withdrawal of these proceedings. The standing Counsel for the Government of Bengal made a statement which, I think, was highly offensive. There is no regret shown on behalf of the Government, no apology offered to the distinguished patriots, but on the contrary a veiled suggestion that the Pandits' presence in Calcutta and riots that took place, although the Standing Counsel is obliged to admit that there was no self-offensive or provocative in the Pandits' speech on the strength of which prohibition order was taken out."

Scarcely it was up to the officials who took proceedings to see the full text of the speech before applying for order under Section 144 especially when the order was to be against persons so well known in the public life as Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje. If it was a private party that had acted so hastily as the Government of Bengal seem to have done in this case that party would have ordered itself liable to action for damages. If public opinion was well organised and strong it could bring to book the Government that acted so rashly and recklessly as the Bengal Government have done. In the face of these proceedings, is it any wonder that complaint is often heard that proceedings are often thoughtless, hastily and some times even vindictively taken against innocent persons in virtue of arbitrary powers taken by Government under laws in framing of which they have had most part.—A. P.

A sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 was imposed on Shanji and two others who were charged with kidnapping a nine-year old Muslim girl and with putting her in an orphanage at Ahmednagar. It was alleged that this was part of a systematic campaign in which young girls were removed to this distant orphanage without the knowledge of the parents.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, August 29.

National Baby Week Propaganda in Madan-pura Municipal Urdu School Building, commencing from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.). Programme: Exhibition, Lecture and Cinema.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TATA.—On Thursday, 26th August, 1926, Mr. R. D. Tata of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, died suddenly at Hardsol (France). Othman ceremony will take place at Sir D. J. Tata's residence, Espinade House, Waudby Road, Fort, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Saturday the 28th August.

R3680

Postal Notice.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan via Nagapattam will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

Lecture on "Child Welfare."—A public lecture on "Child Welfare" with magic lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Tora, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instructions, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Friday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. The lecture is open to the public.

Steamer Movements.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant, arrived at Aden at 5.30 p.m. on the 25th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" carrying Bombay Mails of 21st instant ex S. S. "Razmak" left Aden at 1 a.m. on the 26th instant.

Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship.—The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship, newly endowed in the University, has been awarded for the current academic year to Mr. Amrita Lal Das of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, tomorrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. H. S. Israel will deliver a lecture on "Beggars Problem" and Dr. G. S. Ghurye on "Principles of Sociology."

TRAVANCORE NEWSPAPER REGULATION.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India, Bombay, protests against the promulgation of the Travancore Newspaper Regulation of 1926 which it regards as an unwarranted interference with the freedom of the Press. The Committee hopes that Her Highness the Maharani Regent will be pleased to withdraw the Regulation immediately.

ENGLISH MAIL.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents of the P. and O. S. N. Company, inform us that up to the present they regret that they have no information as to why the "Devanah" with this week's English Mails has made such a prolonged transit. They anticipate, however, that this is due to the quality of the coal supplied. It will be realised that in consequence of the Coal Strike in England only American or Continental Coals are obtainable and their steaming qualities are very considerably less than those of Welsh Coal.

SCAVENGERS' STRIKE.

MAJORITY RESUME WORK

A majority of scavengers, cartmen and all halalkhoshes of the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation who were on strike for two days resumed work on Thursday morning. Some of the strikers in the Bhuleswar, Girgaum and Byulla Wards are still holding out; and they tried to continue those who resumed of the seriousness of the step they were taking in breaking off the strike, but to no result. The Municipal Authorities expect that the other strikers would also resume within the course of a couple of days.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Bombay Road.

OCTOBER.

26th August, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 17.94
To-day's Opening Rate 17.93
Difference .01
To-day's Closing Rate 17.80
Difference .14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

26th August, 1926.
Previous Closing Rate 9.48
To-day's Opening Rate 9.51
Difference .03
To-day's Closing Rate 9.56
Difference .05

Khandi Rs. 326-4-0
Sewri 325-4-0

COTTON FIRM.

JAPANESE OFFICES STEADILY BUYING.

INDIAN COTTON ACREAGE 13-1/4 ACRES LOWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

Broach April-May touched Rs. 328 to-day, on firm buying by the offices and Japanese firms.

New situation is created by the New York crop estimate being lower, and unfavourable weather in Texas and other cotton districts.

Indian crop condition is no better. Rains have been injurious to the cotton crop in various provinces, including Bengal, Burma, Berar and Bombay. Berar reports speak of necessity of an "urgent break". Broach crop has been reported to be "damaged" more or less, in the official crop reports. Surat and Khandesh have suffered for a long time, on account of continuous rains. Even in the last week, Surat reports speak of sowing not commenced in several parts of the district. There have been heavy floods in Burma, Midnapur (Bengal), Ujjain (Malwa), Calcutta and Baroda (Gujarat). Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Dholar, and Bhavnagar (Kathiawar) have all reported heavy rains. All this is bad for the crops even though we make allowance for conscientious objectors, and may not say it is "serious".

Our Anglo-Indian contemporary saw "red" for the market, as soon as it saw a propagandist cable about the crop lasting for 2 years. It talked of Broach spot going down to Rs. 300—a drop of Rs. 50—though it frankly stated that the supply of ready cotton was "barely" enough to last even 3 or 4 months for our mills. Unsold ready cotton stock is less than 3 lac bales—not enough to last 2 months. Broach August prices have been fixed at Rs. 350 and spot cotton is somewhat higher; so the prophet has miserably failed in his prophecy.

The American crop reports are very unfavourable. To-day's cable news is as follows:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is reported as only poor to fair, with progress poor due to too much rain in the Central Belt, and also to poor fruiting of the plant and shedding. It is stated that insects are increasing in the West."—Thomas Smith and Co.

"Speculators are buying confidently on reports of poor growing conditions, and prospects of more rain in Atlanta State."—A. Norden and Co.

Weather report has thus been unfavourable to a certain extent and the crop threatens to be somewhat below 15,000,000 bales—even a little below the normal consumption for the year!

This would show, how the propagandist News Agency misled the public, by stating a miserable truth about the U.S. crop lasting for two years!

Our morning contemporary has also proved a miserable failure in forecasting a break of Rs. 50 in Broach spot, as also in stating that the Indian cotton crop situation was very good—only a spell of fine weather was necessary.

ACREAGE 13 LACS ACRES LESS!
Indian Cotton Crop Acreage is 13 1/4 lac acres less, than last year! All this is due to heavy rains in various districts and low prices of cotton—according to the Government of India report on the cotton crop of India.

Cotton area sown this year is 1,48,10,000 acres, whereas last year it was 1,61,34,000 acres—the area is lower by 13 lacs and 24 thousand acres. The Berar crop area has gone down from 35,13,419 to 31,66,283 acres; U. P. cotton area has gone down from 9,90,099 to 9,22,000 acres; and the Hyderabad area is only 14,71,850 acres only i.e. 2 lac acres lower than last year.

All this shows a more or less unfavourable situation for the coming cotton crop of India. "Crop situation satisfactory in the whole of India" authorities may say what they like, but the outturn of cotton would probably be, "fair".

SILVER "EASIER"

CHINA AND LONDON WEAKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

To-day's London cables were as follows:—

Silver market dull. America and China sold. London speculators bought. "China selling. Buyers holding back. Business small. Spot 28 7/8d.—forward 28 15/16d."

China exchange was weaker; whereas New York silver was quoted at 62 7/8 cents 1/4 cent lower than yesterday's report.

The international markets being easier, the sterling exchange rate being higher, the bulls sold in Bombay for Shrivani. The closing rates were Rs. 65-7 and 65-5 for 1st and 2nd settlements.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CANDIDATURE.

Mr. R.K. Vaidya, Dadar, writes to say that he is standing as an Independent candidate and not as a Responsivist as reported in some quarters.

SAVE THE INDUSTRY.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS DEMAND EXPORT BOUNTY URGED.

GROANING UNDER HEAVY TAXES.

On Thursday the Tariff Board further examined the representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association in which they urged for an additional import duty of 13 per cent. on cotton goods. Even this they did not think sufficient to give them profits but only to enable them to make both ends meet. They severely complained of the attitude of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in charging them one rupee per ton, and gallons for water against only four pence per thousand gallons in England. They also made a grievance of the Super Tax which was a war measure and pointed out that while in England many taxes imposed during the war were removed, in India they were retained to the detriment of the growth of the industry.

At the outset the chairman put some questions in regard to the overhead charges to which Mr. Maloney said the taxes in other industrial centres of the countries varied considerably.

Sir N. N. Wadia said the assessment of buildings was increased since 1911 very considerably in Bombay while the water charges were almost doubled. In Manchester for instance, for glass industry the water tax was 4 pence per 1,000 gallons while in Bombay the Municipality charged Rupee one per 1,000 gallons for industrial purposes. He thought there was no country in the world where taxes were so heavy on industry as they were in Bombay.

Referring to the percentage allowed on depreciation the witnesses said the Income Tax Department allowed them 2 1/2 per cent. on block cost for buildings, 5 per cent. on block cost of machinery and 7 1/2 per cent. on block cost of bleaching and dyeing machinery.

VALUATION OF STOCKS.

Replying to the question as to what principle the stock of cotton, mill stores and manufactured goods was valued for the purpose of balance sheets, the witnesses replied, the practice varied in different mills. When striking the annual balance, mills usually valued their stocks of cotton at the prices in the market on the closing date. If the ruling prices were higher than the cost price, mills value them at the cost price. Stores were valued in a similar manner. Manufactured goods were valued by the majority of mills at their cost price but others at or under the market price. There was no independent valuation by auditors and the managing agents certificate as to the value of the stocks was usually accepted by the auditors. In certain mills, there was the practice of running audit while in others, half-yearly and annual audit.

SYSTEM OF SALES.

The chairman then asked witnesses in regard to the system of sales and enquired whether they preferred sales by agency or by the mills themselves.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala said mills with which he was connected sold the goods manufactured by them independently through their own shops and agencies. This brought them into closer touch with the consumers. Other mills employed commission agents but it was a matter of opinion as to which system was the best.

Questioned by the chairman whether the Bombay mills had tried the East African market for their manufactures, Mr. Maloney said the Indian goods were penalised by specific duty there and English goods were favourably treated.

Asked if they could give instances of discrimination between Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres in rates of railway freight, witnesses said in certain instances Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were given specially low freight rates where the factor of competition with sea-borne trade had to be considered.

IMPORT DUTY ON MACHINERY.

In regard to the import duty on machinery of 3 per cent. Sir Nowrojee said it was distinctly said by Sir Malcolm Hailey when he was the Finance Minister, that it was purely a war measure and as soon as the war was over, he would remove it. The war was over since eight years and yet the Millowners had to pay this duty. Then there was the super tax over an income of Rs. 50,000 and Sir Nowrojee asked if it was right to continue the war measure by double taxation. In England the Chancellor of Exchequer had already removed many of the war taxes but not in India.

The witnesses then emphasised the importance of appointing Trade Commissioners for Egypt, Java, Australia, Persia, Mesopotamia, Levant and other places for opening trade possibilities for India and urged the Government of India to copy the example of Japan in this respect.

Sir Nowrojee pointed out to the chairman that America was prosperous on account of these trade possibilities and also by Government help.

Witnesses also urged the Government to impose import duty on all foreign goods competing with India.

Mr. H. P. Moty in putting the case on behalf of his colleagues urged the Board to protect the mill industry from unfair competition and nothing more. At present the industry, he said, was crushed and stunted by unfair competition.

The Association had stated in their statement that the dealers in piece-goods experienced greater difficulty in obtaining finance than in pre-war days.

It was very difficult to estimate to what extent this contributed to the depression, but it was a well-known fact that the

loss of their capital had forced dealers to adopt a hand to mouth policy in buying.

The Chairman: The condition of dealers in piece-goods is not the result of Japanese competition. But is depression bound to react on you?

Sir Nusservanji: Why should it not react on the Japanese goods?

Sir Nusservanji added that the present depression in the industry was due to the fall in the market for the last three or four years.

The Chairman: The falling market for the last few years is due to the world condition?

Sir Nusservanji: No, not to the world condition, but to large American crops.

The Chairman: Your argument at the outset was that the depression was peculiar to India.

Mr. Saklatwala said it was peculiar in this way that owing to violent fluctuations in the exchange there were many large failures a few years ago, which had acted on the piece-goods also. The dealers had lost large sums of money and their buying power was greatly deteriorated. They had never recovered from the shock.

In reply to Mr. Subba Rao, Sir Nusservanji explained the procedure followed in recovering the sale proceeds of yarn and piece-goods through the guaranteed broker. The latter was directly responsible to the mill in the case of the default of the purchaser and when all means of recovering the dues had failed they had to have recourse to a civil suit.

Asked whether the Bombay Millowners' Association had no organisation to capture foreign markets for the sale of their products such as a co-operative organisation, Sir Nusservanji replied in the negative and added that it was possible for Government to give some help in that direction. What was necessary was to appoint trade commissioners in all foreign ports where Indian piece-goods could be exported.

AFTER LUNCH.

In the afternoon after lunch Mr. Gilchrist of Messrs. Ferguson and Company, auditors and public accountants, was examined. Witness said in his experience the method of checking of stock from one mill to the other did not differ. The auditors did not check the stock.

The representatives of the Association then suggested imposition of additional duty of at least 18 per cent. on yarn and piece goods imported from foreign countries which competed unfairly with India.

Asked as to how the proposed additional duty would increase the sale of Indian cloth, witnesses said it would increase the sale of Indian cloth and displace imported yarn and cloth. They also considered, that in the interest of India and Indian industrial development an increase of import duties on cloth and yarn was necessary. They did not think it would restrict the consumption of yarn and cloth.

The Association's request for the abolition of the import duty on mill stores was next discussed. The Chairman asked whether such abolition would substantially affect the manufacturing costs of the mill industry and if the concession was given to that industry whether other indigenous industries would not demand the abolition of the duty on the stores required for those industries.

The reply was that the abolition of the duty would be an appreciable factor and that the Association would be only too glad if other industries besides the mill industry were given the same concession.

The question of super-tax was next discussed. The Chairman asked: "What justification is there for taking it away? You don't pay it until you make a profit? I can't see what effect it will have on the prosperity of the industry."

BURDEN OF SUPERTAX.

Sir Nusservanji said first and foremost it was a double and indirect form of taxation. First the tax was levied on the company and next the shareholders were made to suffer by levying the tax on the dividend warrants. "I ask you whether under any canons of fair taxation except as a war measure this is right tax?" Supposing his company had a block account of Rs. 3 crores and they made a profit of 5 per cent. then super-tax was charged on Rs. 15,00,000 and none of his shareholders could recover the tax, however small that shareholder might be. The bigger the company the bigger the loss to the shareholders. His next point was that the tax was imposed as a war measure and though similar taxation had been abolished in England it had still been retained in the promises of Sir Malcolm Hailey when he was Finance Minister that the tax would be abolished as soon as possible.

The witnesses next urged the abolition of the one rupee per bale town duty which was intended for the Development chawls scheme, the latter having proved unsuccessful. They also urged the appointment of a committee of inquiry to go into the chawl scheme question.

EXPORT BOUNTY URGED.

Questioned by Mr. Subba Rao, Sir N. N. Wadia suggested an export bounty to make up for the rise in the value of the rupee as compared with 1913-14. Asked whether he meant total export or special export witness said total export. Continuing witness said the present prices

(Continued on page 11).

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

WILL IT BE LOWERED TO RS. 5?
SYSTEM OF NOMINATION TO GO!

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, when Dr. J. V. Vora moved that the following be referred to the Election and Procedure Rules Committee:—

"That the Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act so as to widen the Municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 5 per month as rent."

Dr. Vora said when the subject was brought before them formerly it was said that they had no experience of the new franchise recently given them. But now that they had enough experience of the new franchise, and the time had come for widening it. Even the backward classes, he said, were able to use their franchise intelligently as they had seen at the last elections.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

Mr. Shivadas Chapey supporting said the majority of the small voters in the city were backward class Hindus, and if the franchise was widened he was sure instead of having only 50 Hindu members, as at present, they would have 80 representatives.

STRANGE LOGIC.

Dr. R. M. Mistry opposing said they had not enough experience of the new franchise, and the people were not educated enough to use it properly. Besides, he was afraid the interests of minorities would suffer if the franchise were widened.

Mr. B. T. Desai said even the most backward classes took more interest in Municipal politics in these days. He for one did not think that the interests of small minorities would in any way suffer. He moved a rider that the Committee to whom the proposition was going to be referred should consider the possibility of having universal franchise.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposing said he would rather have twenty rupee franchise and do away with the present Rs. 10 franchise, as the electors were not sufficiently educated.

PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said personally she was for universal franchise, as in that way along more women could come into the Corporation and perhaps do more useful work than some of the members who were already there. Five rupee franchise, she feared, would not enable more women to enter the Corporation. It was complained that the voters were not educated enough for using their votes properly. But where fault was it if they were not educated? And why had the members not done their duty to the backward classes properly? She was positively sure that the new members would vote for the proposition.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya supporting said backward classes took even more interest than the educated classes, as was evident in his own ward.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said at the last elections the voters did not even know for whom they were voting. Were the members going to hand over the Corporation to such persons? They must wait for at least ten years before they could have five rupee franchise.

PRESENT MEMBERS' FEAR OF

"TUKARAM AND RAMA."

Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting said it was merely their personal selfish interests which came in their way of widening the franchise. If there were universal franchise he was sure many of the members now present in the Corporation would not be there. But such considerations should not deter them from doing their duty to the backward classes. Were they going to deny these people even such elementary rights of citizenship? Mr. Marzaban had said that at least for ten years more they could not think of a five-rupee franchise. But, perhaps, Mr. Marzaban wanted to retire from public life at the end of that time! (Laughter). Mr. Marzaban had given his personal experience of voters who gave their votes without knowing anything about them. That might be the reason why Mr. Marzaban was in the Corporation now! (Laughter). They called themselves a democratic Corporation and yet they were denying these most elementary rights to their fellow-citizens. It did not reflect much credit on them that because a man was poor, though educated, they should deny him a vote. Should a man have a vote because he happened to be rich, or that he should not have it because he was poor? Last time when they were thinking of the ten-rupee franchise members thought that "Tukaram and Rama" would come there and that they themselves would find no room in the Corporation. But their fears were absolutely unfounded, as could be seen now. The only way they could avoid reservation of seats for backward classes was to lower the franchise.

The proposition was adopted, together with its rider.

SYSTEM OF NOMINATION TO GO!

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: That the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report on the desirability of doing away entirely with the system of nomination by Government of Councillors on the Corporation and of reserving these sixteen seats and also the ten seats of co-opted members for being filled by the Corporation by co-option of the Chairman of the Port Trust, the Agents or General Traffic Managers of the B.B. & C.I. Railways, the Collector of Bombay, the Police Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the rest from the general public, twelve seats being reserved for the backward and depressed classes.

Dr. Viegas said with the infusion of re-

"EXHILARATED—NOT INTOXICATED"

EUROPEAN FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

ACCUSED APOLOGISES.

Mr. Y. Joshi, G. I. P. Ry. Prosecuting Inspector and Mr. R. A. Dubois, G. I. P. Ry. Police Inspector placed J. Mackenzie of the Imperial Bank of Persia before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday on a charge of disorderly behaviour on the Railway premises and obstructing a Railway servant in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Blunt, Solicitor, who appeared for the accused said that the accused who was one of the team that defeated the Poona team in a very exciting match had gone to the station to give a send-off to the latter, and there was a certain amount of "ragging". The accused pleaded guilty to the charges laid against him and had asked him (Mr. Blunt) to state that he expressed his apology and deep regret to the railway staff and to members of the public who might have been inconvenienced or annoyed and that he would make reasonable compensation for any damage caused. He was exhilarated over the victory of his team and was not at all intoxicated.

The Magistrate was heard to remark that the defence was then worse still.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

PARSI GIRL MISSING.

NO NEWS SINCE WEDNESDAY.

It has been reported to the Bombay Police that Nargoes Dorabji Panvelwala (16) living in Contractor Building, Lamington Road, is missing since Wednesday afternoon. She had, it is reported, left her residence at 3 p.m. on Wednesday for Mrs. Nikam's school for married women situated at Khetwadi Main Road, where she was studying. She was not seen or heard of after that. It is stated that the police inquiries are in progress.

B. P. C. C.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 29th August 1926 at the Congress House, 414 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Representatives of backward classes they would see that the present Corporation was different in its mentality from the old body. So long as they had Government nominations they could not call the Corporation as representative of the people, because these 16 members wrote the monopoly of the Commissioner.

The President: The Commissioner says that he has got nothing to do with the nominations.

Dr. Viegas did not think that Mr. Kiplani had much to do with the present nominations; but when Mr. Kiplani was appointed for 3 or 5 years then he would be consulted by Government. The Commissioner did have a great deal to do with nominations, and every member knew it. The nominated members could not vote against the Commissioner and if they did they would not be re-nominated a second time. It was impossible for them to carry out the affairs of the city against the wishes of the majority, whenever the Commissioner wanted to carry anything through he grew more and more eloquent at 4 o'clock when the House became fuller with nominated members and the Commissioner's proposals were always carried through. The Commissioner, with his 16 votes of nominated members and of others who always sought his favour, could always do anything in the Corporation. The Commissioner was always powerful to do anything he liked as he was their Chief Executive, and it was impossible to bring home to him his mistakes. A country, or a kingdom or an Empire were carried on with the wishes of the majority and they could not always keep the majority out of the Corporation. Did they know the number of backward and depressed class people in the city? Out of 12 lakhs nearly six lakhs belonged to these classes, and 82 per cent. of the revenue of the Corporation came from their pockets! And were these masters of their city represented in the Corporation?

Mr. Pupala seconded.

SYSTEM OF CO-OPTION TO REMAIN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted the last part of the proposition about co-option to be deleted and he moved an amendment accordingly. He said there was a cry that F and G Wards of the city were not properly represented, and he thought these seats should be distributed among those Wards who did not have their proper number of members in the Corporation. He moved an amendment accordingly, deleting the latter part of the proposition.

Dr. Choksey seconded the amendment. Dr. Viegas replying to the debate said he had no objection to members like Mr. Arbutnot or Mr. Neilson being nominated as they were doing more useful work than some of the elected members whose contribution to the Municipal Government of the city was to move that every proposition should be referred to a Committee. He paid a tribute to Mr. H. Kiplani who never interfered with free voting by members. It was the first time that he had seen such a Commissioner, and he hoped, along with more members, that he would have an early opportunity of welcoming Mr. Kiplani to his permanent Commissioner's (Cheers).

Mr. Nariman's amendment was adopted by the Corporation. The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next (3.40 p.m.).

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926.

LIMITS OF IRRESPONSIBILITY

Not more than just the minimum of average intelligence and impartial attention, is necessary to lay bare the damage to national endeavour likely to be wrought by the amazing gyrations of those who speak on behalf of a group brought into being recently under the diffuse title of the "Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art." Good intentions are not enough. The question of Indian art is one of national importance. And as such it demands from those eager to help something of greater intrinsic value than mere personal desires or fantasies. Complete consciousness of the enormous responsibility of their task, along with the mental habit for balanced statements of opinion based on sound study, information and judgment, are the only guarantee for the permanent and

fruitful growth of national interest in art. These are the factors that distinguished the speech delivered by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda in opening the Town Hall Exhibition last week. But they are imperceptible in the loud confusion, mistaken for information on art, which preceded and followed the speech. There are, in its published list of patrons, names of men who will not, we feel sure, approve of the exploitation of their good intentions for screening the irresponsible methods of some of those entrusted with the executive work of the Society. That is one of the reasons which impels us to analyse briefly, and as clearly as we can, the situation created by those who have sought the patronage of their names. Indian art cannot have too many friends. And, every honest effort for its national development, however modest its scale, however incomplete or imperfect its grasp or region, is, as it ought to be, naturally welcomed. H. H. the Maharani of Baroda regarded and helped the Exhibition as "among those efforts which have been made in so many quarters in Bombay to stimulate interest in the art of our country." Not a few of the patrons of the Society were, we take it, guided by a similarly judicious and lofty attitude. And we have no doubt the tactics, before and after the opening of the Exhibition, adopted by its executive to render it as its own private affair, cannot command the approval of these patrons conscious of the national importance of the undertaking and of the responsibility the public has been accustomed to associate with their names. The aims and objects of the Society, so far as we know, have hitherto remained undefined. Its constitution, rules and regulations are not yet before the public, nor are even the names of its office-bearers. A body associated with the names of responsible public men and presumed to be working for a national cause ought not to be allowed to resort to the nook and corner method invented by its executive. This is only one of the phases.

The reckless statements, published as information, expose another instructive phase. The jumble of published information and opinion and the distinct change in them noticeable after the speech and the opening ceremony by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda are yet another revelation of the irresponsibility of the executive of the Exhibition. Except the reference in H. H. the Maharani's speech, not a syllable uttered or written by those who professed to educate Indian opinion indicates their knowledge or consciousness of the activities, both inside and outside the province, that have been for over twenty years stimulating the growth of the movement for national reconstruction. Mr. Rahamin, with the characteristic flourish, now grown stale, repeated in the evening the same admiration for foreign collections and with the same irrelevancy that the "Times of India" had displayed in the morning, probably as a tribute to the enduring credibility of its readers. The journal of Anglo-Indian inclinations and interests sees in the Exhibition not only artistic value, but also social, historical and "perhaps even political value." What is exactly the political aspect behind the Exhibition discovered or indicated by the journal? It still pretends, of course, to cherish its mid-Victorian illusions. The superstition is still there. It is out to cure "India and its people" of their "erroneous ideas." With the vagueness, peculiar to its brand of manufacture, it speaks about the Rajput and Moghul paintings as those that could be compared "favorably" with the "collections in the British Museum, in France and in America." Note the clumsy grandiloquence with which it skips over continents and avoids all specific reference. The sweeping generalisation is, however, less significant of its ignorance than the omission of all reference to art collections and museums in this country. The convention that a hazy notion of things in the West is a good substitute for knowledge of the actual conditions in this country and an excellent qualification for sermons to "India and its people" is long outworn and obsolete. No sane intelligence will be deceived by its pompous nonsense about the foreign collections.

Strange as it may appear even the "Indian Daily Mail" has been negligent of facts and reckless in its description of the art activities in the country. It suggests that the Exhibition has been "the first of its kind, and as its organisers claim, the most complete. No other exhibition held before has brought under one roof so many rare treasures of Indian art, belonging to various schools and all the centuries." The rhetoric in "the most complete," "various schools" and "all the centuries," may be overlooked. It may be that the "journal is unaware of the art activities outside the province, in Madras, Calcutta or Lucknow. But, it is surely expected to know what has been done in the province, in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona. Contrast the journal's rhetoric with the sober views expressed by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda. Again, the limits of irresponsibility are glaringly revealed in the manner in which what is expected to be responsible, if not impartial, estimate of the individual collections in the Exhibition have been published. On Tuesday, that is, the day before the opening of the exhibition the "Times of India" featured the pictures from the Baroda collection and

informed its readers that the visitors to the Exhibition "will have the rare treat of seeing some exquisite examples of Moghul painting which have been lent by the Authorities of the Baroda State Museum." The pictures selected from the Baroda Museum had, they were further informed, "many features of exceptional interest". On Saturday the same journal, with significant indifference to what it had already said on Tuesday, declared that the Baroda collection was a "disappointment", that it was "surely by error" that the paintings were described in the catalogue as of the "Akbar School", and that they were "more likely to be XVIII century copies". The same phenomenon was to be observed in the columns of the "Indian Daily Mail". On Wednesday, that is, the opening day of the Exhibition, the "Indian Daily Mail" featured another bunch of the pictures from the Baroda Collection and in an article with an elaborate description of details in the paintings pointed out that the "difference between Moghul art of the best type and that false coin which would have passed upon us for sterling currency is, indeed, as chalk from cheese". And the selected examples exhibited in the Town Hall were acquired, the public were told, "to enhance the fine collection of Baroda". On Monday, after the speech and the ceremony, the same journal informed its readers that a certain painting in the Exhibition "throws into shadow the wrongly marked 'Akbar' Period" on the Baroda collection. A "little attention" to the painting, it added, "will at once show that the Baroda collection is a copy evidently made in the late 18th century". To what is all this sudden and amazing change due? Something either in the speech by H. H. the Maharani of Baroda or in the independent attitude of the Museum authorities of Baroda seems to have upset the preconceived plans of those who had, for the occasion, undertaken to "educate" public opinion. However that may be, the Baroda authorities may be trusted to make clear their relations with the new Society and its patrons. They will, we may assume, also disavow the mandatory jurisdiction of the individuals whose childish moods and methods have fostered the ridicule now meant to be directed against them. H. H. the Maharani of Baroda is, moreover, entitled to know the reasons, if any, for the sudden change easily noticeable after the publication of her speech. Why were the pictures she referred to with pride in her speech, featured, elaborately described and unhesitatingly appreciated by these newspapers before the event, and belittled and subjected to ridicule by the same newspapers not long after her departure for Baroda? Indian art is not a parlour pastime. It is an enterprise of national importance. And, the manoeuvres behind the scenes cannot be allowed to propagate the whims of individuals, even if they are labelled "Encouragement of Indian Art". The limits of irresponsibility have now reached in them. The time has now arrived when every intelligent, dispassionate and disinterested national worker should insist on expression of opinion definitely responsible. Otherwise, Indian art will be, to use Mr. Havell's expressive terms, "one more subject to the connoisseur's hobbies and another department to the art dealer's business".

A GREAT INDUSTRIALIST.

Though "R. D.", as Mr. Rajan D. Tata was familiarly known, had attained the ripe age of seventy-two, the news of his sudden death, which occurred yesterday will be received not only by the great and renowned House of Tata and his numerous friends but also by the country generally with a great shock of pain. For though old, the deceased, thanks to a life of stern self-discipline which he led, had the buoyancy and energy of youth and those who knew him intimately hoped that he would continue to guide the fortunes of the House, of which he was at once the guide and ornament, for some years to come. Jamshedji Tata laid the foundation of the well-known firm which has played a leading and glorious part in the industrial regeneration of the country. Many others have contributed to the growth and development of the vast industrial and commercial undertakings associated with that firm. But no one will gainsay the fact that after the death of Jamshedji, and especially during the last few years, it was R. D. Tata who guided the House and all those working for it with self-sacrificing devotion, ripe judgment, rare practical wisdom and, above all, with robust optimism which no disaster, however great, could destroy and remarkable courage which no difficulty, however insuperable, could diminish. Few realise the masterful manner in which he faced the critical times through which the Tata undertakings, in common with other Indian industrial enterprises, have had to pass. Mistakes were committed and losses incurred, but striking the balance it must be admitted that the House of Tata has emerged from the trial with its reputation unscathed and its credit enhanced. The contribution that it has made to the industrial development of the country is invaluable. The loss that the House has suffered by the death of R. D. Tata is irreparable and the tragedy of it is made more poignant by the fact that he has died at the moment when, thanks largely to his efforts, brighter days are dawning for it—days which he has not been spared to see. The industrial domination of India by Britain is no less formidable and insidious than her political domination by the same country. The service rendered by those who strive to remove the former is, therefore, not less valuable than that of those who carry on the struggle for political freedom. Among such great servants of India R. D. Tata will occupy an honourable place.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A FARCE.

(By JIVRAJ GOKULDAS NENSEY.)

On the recommendation of the Acworth Railway Committee the Government of India have during the last three years appointed Local Advisory Committees to the principal Railways in India. The public will be interested to know as to how these Advisory Committees are working and what power they possess. The work done in such a Committee is neither open to the Press nor to the public. The work done there is supposed to be confidential hence it cannot see the light of the public or press. The only reports which the public can have is a summary of the work done in the Committee which is officially sent by the Railway Company to the Press. These reports are so short that the public cannot fully understand them. In short the questions concerning the public welfare are discussed in camera. Now about the powers of the Committee I as a member of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Advisory Committee representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation had been on that Committee for nearly two years. The questions brought before the Committee by the Agent for discussion are only to be noted. No votes are taken on any proposal, if, however, any member desires to take votes on any particular item, the Agent does so, and in case such a proposal is carried by majority of votes even then it is not binding on the Agent or the Railway Company. In short even if a proposal of any member be carried by the majority of votes it is entirely in the hands of the Agents of the Railway Companies, whether they should put that proposal in action or not. The members have no voice or power to force the Railway Company to act according to the proposal passed by the Committee. Another thing to which I want to draw the attention of the public is that the members of the Committee do not get any chance to travel on the line for inspection. Some of the members even do not know which of the Railway lines and workshops are managed by the Company, on whose Advisory Committee they are members. The Agents would bring before the Committee schemes for lack of rupees for information and opinion to take consent of the members to carry out such schemes. The members are not previously supplied with the plans, estimates and other reports prepared by the Engineers of the Company, for their consideration before asking their consent; nor are any arrangements made to allow the members to inspect the place personally before they can give their consent for the schemes worth lack of rupees. According to the present system the members are informed by the Agents that a particular scheme will be explained by the Agent in the Committee, and the same is explained to the members in the Committee by the Agent and at once the members are asked to express their views and give consent to the scheme.

Defective Procedure.
This system is most objectionable, because whenever any proposals for the con-

science of the travelling public are brought up before the Committee, either they are sent to the subordinate officers for report or set aside on the usual plea of retrenchment, while on the other hand schemes for lack of rupees are passed by the Agent with the so-called consent of the Advisory Committee. Every year the Government Inspectors of Railways and other high officials of the Railways go to inspect the line by running special trains and saloons; while on the other hand members of the Committee are not even given chance to go and inspect the line and workshops. Why are the members of the Committee not invited on such occasions? It is necessary to invite the members to inspect the line when Government Inspectors and Railway Officials go together so that the members can have more ideas about the management of the Railway.

Alleged Discourtesy.
Not only that much but if I am correctly informed the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway did not invite the members of the Advisory Committee when the opening ceremony of the New Railway Station at Poona and Nagpur were performed by the Governors. The Agent had invited a number of persons, but the members of the Committee were not invited. While on the B.B. and C.I. Railway when the opening ceremony of the new biggest workshop at Dohad was performed by the Chief Commissioner of Railways, no members of the Advisory Committee were invited, while the sanction of the Committee to spend lack of rupees for the same workshop was taken by the Agent in the Advisory Committee. This is the way in which the present Advisory Committees are constituted and treated. The members have no voice, no power to control nor any chance to visit the workshops or the line. The Railway officials higher as well as subordinates can travel over the whole lines and even on foreign lines whenever they like. First and second class free passes are issued to them, special saloons run for them during holidays. During holidays most of the Railway officials in their saloons will be seen on the Hill-stations enjoying at the expense of the Indian rate-payers. The members of the Committee have no powers even to ask such questions or information in the Committee from the Agent. The members have no right to put questions about the Railway staff in case a railway official—say, a District Traffic Superintendent—has dismissed several members of the staff without any fault or if people approach any member of the Committee for getting justice at the hands of the Railway Company, a member though he knows full well that an injustice is being done to the staff by an officer, is helpless to render any assistance to them, because members as the present constitution stands, have no power to bring such matters concerning the

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GIRLS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

THEIR SENSELESS TREATMENT BY THE EDUCATION DEPT.

(By S. D. NADKARNI.)

Many are the sins of omission and commission that have been laid at the doors of the Educational authorities in this Province. But for sheer imbecility, nothing could beat their record in the matter of the schooling of girls born out of wedlock, that is, the daughters of "dancing girls" and similar other classes. There is a long-standing rule of the Educational Department of this Province which prevents young girls (and only the girls) of these classes from attending any of the primary schools for girls controlled by the Department. The result has been to compel these girls to attend the boys' schools instead of those for children of their sex. This state of things must strike one as the very acme of educational unreason. Yet it is wonderful how long the rule has been in force, apparently without any protest being raised against it in any quarter so far. Enquiries made go to point its origin to a time more than two generations ago; and the ground for the ban against these girls appears to be some vague fear that their presence in a girls' school among the other girls of more fortunate birth may tend to corrupt the manners and morals of the latter. But a little consideration will show how the ban is unjustifiable from every point of view, and how indeed it constitutes in practice a grave outrage on commonsense.

An Absurd Arrangement.
This is the way the ban has turned out to be a purely-wounded foolish measure. The rule delays the girls in question (for whatever reason) from attending a girls' school, but apparently neither that rule nor any other forbids their joining a boys' school; so, in the absence of any special provision for their schooling, they everywhere find them attending the boys' schools and mixing with the boys. This has been going on for years with the full knowledge, or rather under the very eyes, of the educational authorities. If only they had thinking hands on their shoulders, instead of the routine machines to which their brains seem to be reduced within a few years of their subjection to the grind of the system! They might then realise the monstrous absurdity flourishing under their very noses thanks to the rule in question. But to those that think the following considerations must be obvious.

Assuming that the presence of the girls in question is really harmful to the other girls in a girls' school, their presence amongst children of the "opposite sex" in a boys' school must be even more harmful there. That is objection No. 1. But it may be said that that was an objection—though this is freely conceded—and that it only proves the necessity of another rule to prevent the abuse. There are, however, more fundamental objections against the original rule itself. Is the supposition on which the rule appears to be based, viz. the fear of moral pollution, reasonable? It is

absurd to credit tender girls of ages from 5 to 10 with power to exert undesirable (or any particular) influences in respect of morals, especially sexual morals. Even if we credit them with such things, why should we assume that these girls who must naturally be very few in an average school class will infect the much greater number of the better-class girls, rather than that the fortunate many will elevate the moral condition of the unfortunate few who are brought into contact with them under the teacher's eyes within the school premises? Surely, if any such considerations were really involved in the case, I mean about those sexual tendencies, we could trust our "pure-blood" girls to disinfect the "impure-bred" rather than infect themselves by contact with the latter. Else, what would their "pure-bred" be worth? Fancy the "virtue" of our girls of 5 to 15 being considered too frail to run the risk of "contagion" with a stray girl or two of the same age, but of the banned class!

Healthy Influences Denied.
Let us also look at the question from the standpoint of the unfortunate girls. By banning them from the company of the better class children of their own sex and age, we deny them in their early life all those healthy influences and those opportunities of acquiring a worthier outlook on life which only contact with decent society—in however indirect a manner—could provide. It is only such contact that could correct their home influences, supposing these do count at their age (viz., from 5 to 10). But when you not only deny them all these natural facilities for outgrowing their native environment, but segregate them from their sex and force them into the company of boys, you inflict a double wrong on those girls, and perpetrate a wrong also on the boys. By denying the girls the company of their own sex at school and obliging them on the contrary to mix with the boys in a boys' school, the girls are bound to become "self-conscious," that is, they must labour under a sense of being marked out for the accident of their birth. At their tender innocent age they will have thoughts concerning the peculiar origin of their own selves thrust upon their minds, and will thus be the more likely to be confirmed in their parents' evil tradition, and be even likely at a mature age to "infect" their school-mates (especially those of the opposite sex) with morally undesirable notions. (For, again, be noted that there is no ban apparently against these same girls attending "secondary" schools meant for children of either sex. It is only denying their primary-school age that they are to be segregated from their sex! Could absurdity ever go further?)

From the point of view of the boys, also, we must not fail to note how the knowledge being thrust on their attention at their tender innocent age regarding the peculiar circumstances of life for which their girl

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Notes of the Day.

The "Menace."
The "Morning Post" has discovered that the Soviet Government possesses an air fleet of about 1,200 to 1,500 machines and that it allotted last year four million sterling for aerial research and construction. With this air strength Russia can be in the opinion of this spokesman of British Imperialism a "menace" to India if the Amir "succumbs to Soviet influences." We do not suppose the foreign policy of Afghanistan is so devoid of common sense as to be influenced unduly either in one direction or the other. The Amir's Government is trying its best to keep both British and Soviet "influences" in due check. But does it strike those who flatter themselves that they are the "trustees" of India, that all "menace" to Indian safety will disappear if India's own sons are allowed to learn to defend themselves? Why is it that from the Air Force in India the Indians are rigorously excluded? The "Morning Post's" discovery is, of course, part of the propaganda which began with the recent indiscreet lecture delivered by Col. Saunders, Director of Military Intelligence in India, whose alarmist prognostications were in strange contrast with the optimism of Lord Winterton who declared in the Commons that there was no sign of any extension of Bolshevik propaganda. The explanation of the contrast is not difficult to find. As the "New Statesman" points out: "For the military mind in India Russia is an unchanging entity and enemy. Kitchener saw it as such, even after the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907. Directors of Military Intelligence still see it as such—with, presumably, a self-governing India eager to submit itself to Red imperialism. The people who will believe that will believe anything."

The "Morning Post's" discovery means to India the financial "menace" of a heavier expenditure on the British Air Force in this country.
The Capitalist Attitude.
Parliament meets on Monday next, and it is expected that the desire of the Miners' Executive to ask for a meeting with some representatives of the Government to explore the chance of a settlement will be voiced by the Labour Party. Even if such a meeting takes place there is little chance of an honourable settlement just now because while the Die-Hards in the Baldwin Government talk of increasing the strength of the police and rushing them about from place to place in the strike areas, the capitalist class as such is keen on the mine-owner's continuing the quarrel. A new blow to smash the agitation for increased wages all round was struck recently by the shipping employers who delivered an ultimatum to the representatives of the coal-trimmers that their Union must accept from August 6 a 5s. f. The ship-owners had published a manifesto last month extolling the firm attitude of the mine-owners with regard to their employees and now they have followed up this approval of the policy of the coal-magnates by "firm" action of their own. The incident has only served to accentuate the bitterness between Labour and Capital in England.

A Cruel Wrong.
Fallen women are not inherently moral perverts but are victims of destitution or of social vice or of evil custom or all combined. Their plight is pitiable enough; but to visit their sins—rather the sins of society—on their innocent children and to put a brand upon them is a refined cruelty which words cannot sufficiently condemn. Elsewhere we publish an article by Mr. S. D. Nadkarni wherein he exposes a cruel and unjust rule of the Bombay Education Department regarding the education of little girls born out of lawful wedlock. Under that rule such girls are not allowed to attend Government primary schools for girls. They can, it is true, attend boys' schools; but there, just because of the enforced segregation, they become specially marked or pointed at and may even be targets of unkind whispers among inquisitive boys; and all the while they are cut off from those healthy influences of free association with other girls which may wean them from the effects of their home environment. The probable result of the ban even in the days of their innocence is that, arriving at years of discretion, they will bitterly remember the wrongs done to them for no fault of theirs; and fearing that there is no hope for them or justice from society, they may succumb to the evil influences in their homes. And so the vicious circle turns. Yet, there is no justification whatsoever for the ban in question, as Mr. Nadkarni proves. We expect the Education Minister will speedily remove the cruel disability.

The Same Story.
The Local Self-Government Conference recently held at Poona, dealt with the question of village Panchayats in a perfunctory manner. Official sympathy is always expressed with the demand for encouraging these bodies and endowing them with adequate financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties. In this Presidency at least, nothing more than the offer of lip-sympathy is done for the Panchayats. In Madras where the number of the Panchayats is larger and greater hopes are entertained about their utility, it is the same story so far as the Government of Madras are concerned. The last annual report by the Registrar-General of Panchayats in Madras mentions that "not a single rupee had upto the end of the year under report left the provincial exchequer in aid of the funds of any Panchayat." The local Government commenting upon the report consider that it is a matter for congratulation "that the chief results have been accomplished largely by means of the unaided resources of the Panchayats themselves." Evidently the idea in Madras, as in Bombay, is to expect these humble primary units of local self-government to do wonders "unaided!"

ONE MORE WEAPON IN ARM OURY.

MUZZLING OF THE PRESS.

THE ASSEMBLY FLOUTED.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' CONFESSION.

A GRUDGING COMPLIMENT TO SWARAJISTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 26.

"One outstanding lesson of this debate to my mind is that the Government will not give any consideration to popular side when it is weak in numbers and that, therefore, the electorates must return at the next general elections persons, with a sense of self-respect who will settle the differences between themselves and not let the mercy of this Government" declared Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas amidst ringing cheers in the Legislative Assembly, when he saw how easily Sir Alexander Muddiman, intoxicated with power of his majority, refused to entertain even the most modest proposals, made by "reasonable men," couched in erasing language, in connection with the Bill that empowers the Executive to seize and confiscate communal literature. Yesterday Sir Alexander Muddiman was able to inflict a crushing defeat on Mr. K. C. Roy's motion for Select Committee. To-day his appeals of non-officials, were directed at limiting the operation of the measure to two years. Mr. Rangachariar's motion to this effect found substantial measure of support on the non-official side.

Mr. Ismail Khan confessed that while he, a nominated member he loyally supported the Government he quoted the views of the Muslim organisations against the legislation.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. K. C. Roy characterized it as a permanent stigma on the law-abiding character of Indian people and as a black mark on India's political progress but Sir Alexander Muddiman conscious of its well disciplined cohort in a House devoid of the Swaraj Party refused to budge an inch. If a communist situation considerably eased within a short time and if there were no occasions for the use of the powers now being placed on the Statute Book, then the Act would remain practically a dead letter, was the cold argument of the Home Member to the appeals from all sides for limiting the period of the Bill to two years.

SIR H. GOUR'S CONFESSION.

The Government attitude was so stubborn and unyielding that Mr. Rangachariar and his friends confessed to the utter sense of disappointment and Sir Hari Singh Gour was constrained to exclaim "If we have lost in this battle, it is not because we have failed in our duty to the people, whose rights and liberties are being curbed and curtailed by this most dangerous of all bills." In face of these shortcomings and readings Sir Alexander Muddiman professed to disclaim any idea of exhibiting his late force of votes, but a minute later a division time showed that he did apply a voting strength as against the minority and carried the day by a majority of out 30 votes.

The most arresting feature of the voting was that Mr. Jinnah managed to remain neutral to the utter surprise of those both in the Chamber and the galleries.

BAR COUNCILS BILL.

The Bill to provide for the constitution of the Bar Councils as it emerged from the Select Committee was then discussed by the Assembly and in spite of the stout opposition from "vested interests and prejudiced minds" managed to get through unscathed, except in one particular. At the stage the wrangle between the Barriars' element and the Vakils' element was so severe and uncompromising that it was feared the Bill might be practically shelved. But the desire of many members and of the Government not to see fruits of so many years' labour being wasted, because the two points of objection were removed and the Home Member's "grace concession," as he himself styled it of undertaking to consult Calcutta and Bombay High Courts on the two controversial points and allowing the Bill to be passed without those two points, was received with alacrity by the Barriar members who otherwise would have been badly defeated, because the Vakils members would be strengthened by the Government block. Therefore Sir Hari Singh Gour who had led for hearing of the barriars, whose rights and privileges were interfered with, normally moved for the deletion from the Bill of the two clauses in dispute, so that these may be referred to High Courts for opinion.

BADLY BRIEFED COUNSEL.

But the arguments of Sir Hari Singh in moving reiteration of Bill showed that he had been badly briefed. In the course of a fifteen minutes' speech he made more than half a dozen mistakes, so much so that Mr. Rangachariar who led the opposition to it and Mr. K. C. Neogy who vigorously joined in the debate directed their missiles against the careless barriar Sir Hari Singh. Mr. Rangachariar emphasized that the removal of discrimination between Vakils and Barriars whether enforced by the Statute of practice was the very

essence of the Bar Committee's recommendation which was accepted by the Government and specifically inserted in the Bill.

MR. BAPTISTA STANDS BY THE VAKILS.

The most effective contribution to the debate was from Mr. Baptista, who though a Barriar of nearly twenty years standing, did not find any reason why the vakils should be treated as inferior to barriars and who for his own part was not inclined to regard the Bill pessimistically, as Sir Hari Singh but as the cup that cheers but does not inebriate. The speech of Mr. Baptista turned the tide and Sir Alexander's timely undertaking enabled the members to discuss the Bill clause by clause, except the two controversial ones. To-morrow the formal Third Reading of the motion will be made to give the members an opportunity to make their speeches on a Bill the subject matter of which has been engaging the attention of the public for the last five years and which will now enable each province to constitute its own elected Bar Council and unify the whole Bar.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, August 26.

Controversy raged on the floor of the House on important bills relating to the confiscation of inflammatory literature and the constitution of the Bar Councils. The Home Member at the outset announced that Monday being a holiday there would be no sitting of the Assembly on that day. On Tuesday 31st August, Bills passed by the Council of State would be considered and passed. Wednesday would be devoted to non-official resolutions and Thursday, the last day of the session to supplementary demands for grants.

Consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was taken up clause by clause. Mr. Rangachariar moved an amendment defining, objectionable matters as one which promoted or intended to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subject," in the place of words "matter calculated or likely to promote feeling etc." Sir Alexander Muddiman accepted the change which was carried unanimously.

All other clauses were passed except the first which was contested on the motion of Mr. Rangachariar who wanted to amend it by limiting the operation of the Bill to two years. He held that the measure was extraordinary and, therefore, exhorted the House not to create an impression in the public mind by passing it as a permanent measure that tension was apprehended to last indefinitely. On the other hand if the measure was limited to a definite period it would have a psychological effect on the minds of both the communities that the legislature considered the tension to be a passing phase.

Mr. Husainally said that if the situation improved the new law could remain a dead letter but if it continued to exist, it could be used whenever necessary arose.

A PANICKY LEGISLATION.

Sir Hari Singh Gour quoted from leading article of the "Statesman" of the 24th August which he said voiced the dumb millions of India (laughter) by opposing the Bill tooth and nail and describing it as panicky legislation.

Mr. Rama Iyengar feared that if the Bill became law it would put back the clock of Indian progress.

Lala Lajpatrai said the very nature of the institution of Government was that it always wanted as much power from the legislature as it could get. He did not want to be provoked into replying to members statement that Shudhi and Sanatan were responsible for the disturbance. He would not take notice of these and other institutions referring to him personally and appealed to members not to discuss them on the floor of the House.

"Sir Alexander Muddiman complimented the House on the tone of the debate. He did not expect unanimity on such a measure but he had received considerable support."

CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

"It is not a panicky measure nor have I put it forward as a complete solution of the difficulties we have, said Sir A. Muddiman. "That no legislation will solve. Until 1922 Government had power under the Press Act to forfeit such publications. I have not been able to find out whether the abandonment of this power in 1922 was deliberate. If you advocate this power for two years then you consider it a necessary power. I have again considered earnestly whether I can accept amendment limiting bill to two years, as it has been supported by reasonable opinion of the House, but I regret I cannot."

Mr. Rangachariar's motion was defeated 19 voting for it and 48 against it, a

(Continued on page 12.)

TRIAL OF DJAVID BEY.

EX-FINANCE MINISTERS
IMPASSIONED SPEECH

VERDICT POSTPONED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Constantinople.—A message from Ankara says that the Tribunal of Independence heard to-day a long and impassioned speech of Djavid Bey, ex-Finance Minister, who is one of those for whom the Public Prosecutor demands death penalty. Djavid Bey declared that thanks to his efforts during wartime the note issues were limited which otherwise would have reached the figure of six hundred million Turkish pounds. The Tribunal postponed its verdict till Saturday.

FATE OF ABDUL KADIR.

Meanwhile the police net is closing around the helpers of Abdul Kadir who had been sentenced to death at Smyrna and has now been recaptured. It transpires that on one occasion he eluded the police by hiding in a large trunk in which he was driven off in a motor car. Another time while the police were searching a farm where he was taking refuge he was concealed beneath a heap of corn.—Reuter.

MINERS' LEADERS CONFER

MR. COOK TO INTERVIEW SIR A.
STEEL MAITLAND

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Miners' leaders were conferring very actively in London to-day. Mr. Cook has been requested to interview Sir Arthur Steel Maitland who is proceeding to London from Scotland.—Reuter.

ELABORATE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

MINERS RESOLVE TO PICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The elaborate system of telephonic communication between various police headquarters in the affected areas in the coal fields and the Home Office in London has been arranged. The Home Office will then be able to send more police immediately when required. A meeting of the miners' leaders to-day unanimously passed a resolution to continue canvassing in the miners' homes against blacklegging, and also to continue mass demonstrations by women, public meetings and systematic picketing in the neighbourhood of the collieries.—Reuter.

A TURN IN COAL STRUGGLE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A new development in coal dispute has been created by the decision of the Miners' Executive to ask for a meeting with Sir Steel Maitland.—Reuter.

CHINESE WAR.

ADVANCE OF RED ARMY

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Peking.—A message from Hankow says that the Cantonese Red Army has followed up its recent successes against Wu-Pei-Fu forces in Yangtze valley by capturing Yuchow. The Cantonese troops have advanced a considerable distance towards Wuchang whither Wu-Pei-Fu recently hastened to reorganise the Southern Allied Army.—Reuter.

HEADQUARTERS OF SOUTHERN ARMY THREATENED.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Shanghai.—The report that the Canton Red Army has captured Yuchow and is advancing towards Wuchang has aroused anxiety, for if true it means that the position of Hankow, the headquarters of the Southern Allied Army is threatened. Meanwhile the Chinese authorities at Tsingtao arbitrarily taxing foreign imports, which have already paid customs duty. Hitherto these illegal taxes have been confined to wines, spirits and beer imports of which have made strong protests to the British, American and Japanese Consuls. Protests have been forwarded to the legations.—Reuter.

EFFORTS AT COALITION FAIL

KONDISIS TO FORM TEMPORARY
CABINET

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Athens.—Strenuous efforts of party leaders to form a Coalition Cabinet have failed. Kondisis will, therefore, form a temporary Cabinet on the understanding that elections should be held not later than October.—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SPAIN

LONDON, Aug. 26.

St. Jean de Luz.—A very serious situation has arisen in Spain according to French reports. It appears that the Artillery Corps petitioned to King Alfonso demanding the dismissal of Primo de Rivera. The latter replied by drawing up a decree dissolving the Artillery Corps but the King refused to sign the decree.—Reuter.

CONCILIATION BOARD

FAILURE TO REACH
AN AGREEMENT

PRESIDENT ON THE ATTITUDE OF MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

So far the Conciliation Board has not succeeded in bringing about a better feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. This statement was made by the Nawab of Mughalabad in the course of a Press interview yesterday. The Nawab is the President of a Representative Board of Hindus and Mahomedans which was established in April last, shortly after the communal rioting, and revived a few weeks ago as the result of the efforts of the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra during his last visit to Calcutta.

"We have held several meetings", the Nawab continued, "but owing to the attitude of certain members, no agreement has been arrived at and no scheme formulated with regard to the manner in which the situation should be handled."—A. P.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

UNITY PARLEYS IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Lala Lajpat Rai has intimated to the President of the Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association that in view of the political situation in the country he does not propose to absent himself by proceeding to Australia to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference. His place will accordingly be taken by Mr. Shannankam Chetty. Conversations are proceeding between Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai to find a common formula to bring about unity among the parties in the Congress. This evening's conversations are described as hopeful.—A. P.

LAJPAT RAI'S RESIGNATION FROM SWARAJ PARTY.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Lala Lajpat Rai has resigned from the Swaraj Party. The resignation was handed over to the Party on Tuesday when the General Party meeting decided that permission of the Special Committee should not be sought for to attend the Legislative Assembly when important bills, like the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill and the Bar Committee Bill came up for discussion. The previous day, on Monday, the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly had considered the question, and had decided the same way.

Pandit Shambu Dayal Misra also resigned from the Swaraj Party.—Free Press.

IBN SAUD & THE HEDJAZ.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI ON THE SITUATION.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

Interviewed by a Press representative Maulana Hasrat Mohani said that there was no bright prospect of an rapprochement between the various Muslim parties because it appeared that a section was not still determined to oust Ibn Saud from the Hedjaz. "In other words they are preparing to mend the situation while ending it is the only solution. The main object of the Khilafat Committee is being overlooked because the question of the Khilafat cannot be settled unless the Hedjaz is freed from Ibn Saud."

There is no prospect of any other individual being accepted as the Khalifa so long as Ibn Saud is there. Means must be adopted both in India and outside to compel Ibn Saud to leave the Hedjaz and make room for an elected President of the Hedjaz Republic who should also be the Khalifa, not in his individual capacity but as the Khalifa in Council. It is apparent that these means will not be restricted to moral pressure as suggested by some members of the deputation. To think that Swaraj can be established in the Hedjaz by strengthening the Mutamar of Islam is to me as absurd as the establishment of Swaraj in India by entering into the Councils and passing resolutions or defeating them."—A. P.

MR. A. K. FAZLUL HAQUE.

INSOLVENCY COURTS' ORDER.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the Calcutta High Court Justice Greaves approved of the proposal for composition, made by the insolvent Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, ex-Minister of Bengal Government, and annulled his adjudication. The insolvent's liability was about Rs. 2,25,000, his property amounted to a little over Rs. 4,000 and the assets which were bad and out-standing amounted to Rs. 1,20,000. His creditors were divided into two groups according to the terms of payments. Under the circumstances His Lordship granted the insolvent's prayer, asking the trustees to furnish securities for Rs. 1,25,000 within three weeks from date.—Free Press.

A GREAT INDUSTRIALIST.

MR. R. D. TATA DEAD.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.

GUIDING SPIRIT OF HOUSE OF TATAS.

We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. Ratanji Tata, which took place yesterday (Thursday) morning at Hardelot, near Paris. Though Mr. R. D. Tata had arrived at the ripe age of 72 years he was to the last the guiding spirit in the firm of Tata Sons Ltd., managing agents of various great industrial and business undertakings in India. Mr. Tata had recently gone to England to recuperate his health. Though he was feeling very weak and run down when he left India his family and friends never expected this sudden death by heart-failure. Mr. Ratanji Tata occupied one of the foremost place in our commercial and industrial life and the news of his sudden death will come as a great shock, not only to the very wide circle of intimate friends in business and social circles, but also to the very large number of people throughout the country who are connected in one way or the other with the world famous House of Tatas.

EARLY CAREER.

Mr. Ratanji, though second in seniority in the House, was not a direct descendant of the founder, the late Mr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Tata. Mr. Ratanji's father Dadabhai was a brother-in-law of Jamsetji Tata. Dadabhai was for some time the chief cashier and accountant of Jamsetji's father Nasarwanji Tata who was then trading with China and the Far East. Ratanji was born in 1854 in Navsari where he had his early training and education. He received his higher education at the Elphinstone College; then he studied agriculture at Madras. On completing his studies he began his business career in his father's firm—Tata and Co. When Ratanji joined the firm its business was already declining. He was sent to Hongkong and there later on he was appointed its manager. After his father's death in 1876 he continued to work in the firm in a subordinate capacity till in 1883 at the age of 29 years he was obliged to take entire charge of the affairs of the company which were in a very bad condition. It was at this period that he first displayed great ability for finance by putting to an end the vicissitudes of the firm. Mr. Jamsetji Tata was so much impressed by young Ratanji's abilities that in 1884 he took this young cousin of his into his firm where within five years he made him a partner in the newly acquired Empress Mills business. During this time Mr. Ratanji was asked to open a spinning factory at Yeotmal. Mr. Ratanji had as his colleague at Yeotmal, Sir Bezooji who was for a number of years its manager. Mr. Ratanji looked after the financial side and Sir Bezooji the technical side and management. Between these two and under the guidance of the master Mr. Jamsetji Tata, the successful foundation of the great Empress Mills was laid. But Mr. R. D. Tata preferred the buying and selling of merchandise to the running of a mill which was now working smoothly.

IN CHINA.

For some years he again lived at Hongkong and from that centre he built up branches at Shanghai and Kobe. He dealt in rice and silk and the business grew so well under his masterly control that at length he was justified in opening a branch at New York and later on another at Paris, trading chiefly in pearls and silk. In Paris after the death of his first Parsi wife, he married a second time an accomplished French lady, who after her marriage embraced the Zoroastrian faith. Madam Tata died two years ago leaving behind her five children, 3 boys and 2 girls. The eldest son, Mr. Jehangir is of about 22 years of age and

is already an active member of the firm undergoing his training at Jamshedpur. The youngest, Miss Tata is a highly cultured lady and is already known in Bombay as a great tennis player.

Mr. Ratanji Tata continued to look after the trading and financial side of the company till about 1912 when the newly projected Iron and Steel Company and the Hydro Electric undertakings required the services of the able members of the firm at the Head Office in Bombay. Mr. Ratanji began to devote more and more time in the Bombay Office and soon after the death of the late Sir R. J. Tata he took charge of the important departments of the firm and when during the war the firm was passing through its period of intensive activity there was no project that did not benefit by his mature experience and masterly guidance. But it was not the business ability which he displayed during the war that placed him in forefront of the great industrialists of the day. Mr. R. D. Tata's greatness lies in steering the House of Tatas during the last five years through most critical financial phases of the world's post-war readjustment. During this period the House had to face most anxious times and it was the genius of Ratanji Tata that saved the fortunes of hundreds of thousands who are to-day directly and indirectly connected and dependent on the stability and prosperity of the greatest Eastern firm. Ratanji was at the helm all the time and to him depends the rebuilding of the fortunes of the firm.

It is to be deeply regretted that he did not live to see the return of the prosperous tide which has already set in.

Mr. R. D. Tata was for sometime a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and later it was through his untiring energy and perseverance that he was able to secure the protection granted to the Iron and Steel Industry. The great traits of Ratanji Tata's character were perseverance, diligence and robust faith in all his undertakings. In times of great and heart-breaking crisis he never lost his equanimity; always calm and clear headed he displayed such nerves and courage that those who worked with him received inspiration and enthusiasm to see through the crisis with their master. There are few in our midst or as a matter of fact in any other country who at the age of 72 remain at the head of such vast undertakings and personally guide them through unprecedented financial crisis. A man of regular habits, moderate living and following the highest principles of life Ratanji Tata set an example to other industrial magnates of the city. He was the first to come to the office and often the last to leave even recently just before his departure to England to recuperate. That high sense of duty has often steered the concern whose destinies he guided even up to the day of his death and has been an inspiration to all colleagues and co-workers who are left to mourn his sudden demise.

The "Uthamna" ceremony will be held at Sir Dorab Tata's residence at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

MESSRS. NANAVATY & CO CLOSE.

The Proprietor and the Staff of Messrs. Nanavaty and Co., Coogen Agents, have learnt with deep regret the sad news of the death of Mr. R. D. Tata. Partner of the firm of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. The office of Messrs. Nanavaty and Co. will be closed to-day (Friday) in honour of the deceased.

EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

STRANDED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The problem of dealing with emigrants returned from British Guiana and other British Colonies over six hundred of whom are now living in Muthiabur suburb of Calcutta, was investigated by the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. C. F. Andrews. These stranded emigrants are living in huts dark and dirty, hardly fit for human habitation. These are lower caste Hindus most of them having their families with them. Returning to their native lands they usually find their estates and estates forfeited. Mr. Andrews favours their return, now going on in the U.P. for British Guiana, from the abject of them who had ample experience of the conditions of work there. Two hundred of these emigrants were employed at Tatanagar. Some may be recruited for tea-gardens in Assam.—Free Press.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—The Air Ministry, London, has received the following telegram from airman Challe from Eucharost:—"Delayed by storms in Asia Minor. Think it best to resume at tempt later. Arrived at Bucharest in mid. night. Leaving for Paris to-morrow."—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Captain Bares and Lieut. Lemaitre left on Wednesday morning in a 500 horsepower aeroplane on a second attempt to beat the record for non-stop long-distance flight in the same line flying in the direction of the Persian Gulf.—Reuter.

"INDIA WILL NEVER GO DRY"

SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARI'S VIEW

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Toronto.—Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari who is visiting Canada as a guest of the organisers of the Canadian National Exhibition which he will open officially on Saturday interviewed said he was greatly interested in the feminist movement in America and dwelt on the spread of the feminist movement in India.

Referring to the question of prohibition he said India would never go dry as long as she possessed coconut palm tree which was the basis of one of her most flourishing industries, but there was, however, a strong dry sentiment in India.—Reuter.

HEAVY BORE IN HOOGHLY.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Early this morning there was a heavy bore in the Hooghly River as a result of which 13 vessels and several hulks were torn off their chains and drifted to the mid-stream. Also Nimtoolah Ghaz and Ram-kristopore Ghat pontoons were slightly damaged. No loss of life has so far been reported.—Free Press.

NEW MAHARAJA OF DHAR.

A correspondent wires from Dhar:—A Durbar was held in Dhar on the 21st August at which the Hon. Mr. R. L. R. Glancy, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India announced the recognition by the Government of India of His Highness Anand Rao Puar as the Maharaja of Dhar State in succession to His Highness the late Maharaja Lieut. Col. Sir Udaji Rao Puar.

BACK BAY MUDDLE

MORE ABOUT STEEL BARS.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI'S LETTER TO MEARS COMMITTEE.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee, Sir Lawrence Hopper stated with regard to the indent of mild steel bars that "by some mistake, either of the draftsman or the Superintendent" 7/8th" were entered in place of 5/8th" and that "the whole 7/8 bars were used without loss to Government." Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who was member of the first reformed Bombay Council has addressed the following letter to the Back Bay Enquiry Committee stating that the statements made on behalf of the Development Department on this subject before the Committee differed materially from the replies given to him in February 1924:—

Bombay, 26th Aug. 1926.

The Secretary,
Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

Secretariat,
Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to forward you herewith a copy of a letter of 20/2/24 from Mr. J. Martin, Acting Director of Development, forwarding me replies to my question put in the Council session of July 1923 about 7/8" steel round bars about which there were lately statements made before your Committee by the Development Department. These replies given to "me" in February, 1924 differ materially from the explanation now given before the Committee and would help you in arriving at the truth and seeing how the Department is trying to explain the matter differently at different times. I understand that about 700 tons are lately sold at about Rs. 100 per ton at a loss of about Rs. 70,000.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. TRIVEDI,

Development Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1924.

Dear Mr. Trivedi,

With reference to your letter of the 13th December last to the Secretary, the Legislative Council, Bombay, I am desired to forward herewith for your information replies, which were proposed for being given in answer to your questions, Nos. 43, 44 and 22, put at the June and July 1923 sessions of the Legislative Council. I am to observe that as the Legislative Council, at the sessions of which these questions were asked, has since been dissolved and its functions disposed of business has lapsed, the replies now furnished should not be considered as "statements" by the Government. For the same reason, the information referred to in the proposed reply to question No. 22 will not now be called for.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) J. MARTEN,

G. B. Trivedi Esqr.,
21, Tata Blocks,
Bandra.

Question No. 4 put by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, M.L.C., (Thana District), at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in July 1923:—

Q. 4. Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) What quantity of 7/8" round steel bars were ordered for Project No. 1 of the Development Department?

(b) When, through what Agency, from what country, at what price were these bought?

(c) What attempts were made to buy them from Tata Iron and Steel Company?

(d) How many tons of these are not required and are for sale?

(e) What was loss per ton on the 50 tons recently advertised for sale?

(f) Do official records show that the wrong size was ordered?

(g) If so, what is the likely total loss and what departmental steps have Government taken against the official concerned?

Answer:—(a) 1552 tons Round Steel Bars were ordered for the Project Division of Development Department.

(b) The purchases of Bars were spread over the period from August 1922 to April 1923. Some purchases were made through the Director-General of Stores, London, and some were made locally. The quantity purchased through the Director-General of Stores, in England and these purchased locally amounted to 974 and 578 tons respectively; those purchased in England cost approximately Rs. 108.10s. per ton; and out of those purchased locally 536 tons cost Rs. 107.8.0 per ton and 42 tons cost Rs. 180 per ton.

(c) Attempts were made to purchase them from Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, but they were unable to supply them till 1924.

(d) All is required and there is none for sale. Some 90 tons which it was intended to sell can, it is found, be utilised in the work.

(e) No loss; as none was sold.

(f) No.

(g) Attention is invited to the answers to clauses (d), (e) and (f).

*[In December 1925 about 700 tons of these were sold at Rs. 102/8 per ton causing a loss of about 70,000.]

G. B. TRIVEDI.]

REPLIES TO MR. NARIMAN'S QUESTION.

The following questions were given to Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Bombay Legislative Council on October, 23, 1924:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. (Bombay City, South) asked:—

14. (a) Will the Honourable the General Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about two years ago an indent for 1,200 mild steel bars for concrete piles of the size 5/8" and of the value of about Rs. 1,50,000 was made by the Executive Engineer in charge and that in

the said indent the size of the said bars was altered by the Superintending Engineer to 7/8"?

(b) If so, will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on account of this alteration in the indent mild steel bars of the size 7/8 arrived in Bombay, whereas the requirement of the Directorate was for size 5/8 and that the said large quantity of bars of the value of nearly Rs. 2,50,000 are thus lying unserviceable in the stores of the Development Directorate, which have been unable to re-sell them in spite of public advertisement?

(c) Will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a second indent with the correct size required namely, 5/8 had to be sent?

(d) If the reply to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, will the Honourable the General Member in charge be pleased to state whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), C.I.E., O.B.E., replied:—(a) The facts are not as stated but are as follows: The Executive Engineer sent in his indent for steel which the Superintending Engineer scrutinized. He discovered that the Executive Engineer had omitted from his indent the bars necessary for making piles.

The matter was discussed with the Executive Engineer with the result that the bars required for piles were added to the Executive Engineer's indent by the Superintending Engineer's office supervisor apparently on the verbal instructions of the Superintending Engineer who has accepted responsibility in the matter.

The diameter of bars added to the Executive Engineer's indent was 7", whereas bars of 5/8" diameter were actually in use at the time.

(b) It is not a fact that the bars are lying unserviceable. When the error was discovered, the piles and frame-work of chawls at Worli were redesigned utilizing 7/8" instead of 5/8" bars without loss to Government. The 7/8" bars so far thus used up amount to over 80 tons. It is not possible at this stage to state what bars, if any, will be surplus to the Department as this depends on whether the chawl construction programme is to proceed after the chawls now under construction are completed. If any bars remain over, it will be due to the curtailment of the original programme for which the steel was necessarily ordered in advance. If it is found necessary to dispose of the bars at any time, Government anticipate that there will be no loss on the transaction.

(c) This is not a fact. On the other hand only a sufficient number of 5/8" bars to make an economical re-arrangement of reinforcements was ordered in the succeeding indent for steel.

(d) No action was considered necessary. Mr. K. F. Nariman—Who is the superior officer, the Executive Engineer, or the Superintending Engineer?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—The latter is the Superintending Engineer. Mr. K. F. Nariman—The Hon. Member believes it to be so; is he not sure about it?

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi—On a point of order, Sir can the Hon. Members on the Government benches and on this side of the House speak between themselves or is the Hon. Member who puts the question to do so to the Chair and the Government Member replies also to do the same?

The Deputy President—They must be addressed to the Chair. I expect every Hon. Member to sit down after he asks his supplementary question. I leave it to the good sense of honourable members to obey that rule.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi—The second person is not to be used. I suppose?

The Deputy President—Yes.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—Can the Hon. the General Member explain as to how this mistake occurred, namely, the putting in of 7/8" instead of 5/8"?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—It is all explained in the answer. May I read it out?

Mr. K. F. Nariman—May I know why no action was taken in this matter?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—It is purely a mistake.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—How much did this mistake cost the department?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—It cost the department nothing.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—Is it not a fact that materials came to the department which were not required for the time being, and the cost of these materials was Rs. 2,50,000, and a second indent had to be sent for bars of the correct diameter?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—That is not a fact. The facts are all printed.

Mr. Hoosenibhai A. Laljee—How long have these bars been lying with the department unused. My point is that if they have been lying with the department for a long period, there has been some loss of interest on the amount of the cost.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—I would again refer my honourable friend to the printed answer. If he reads the answer carefully, he will get all the information he wants. If all this trouble is due to my not having read out the printed answer, I will read it out.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—Is it not a fact that these bars were advertised for sale in the "Times of India" and other news papers?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—I would ask for notice of that, as I shall have to make inquiries before answering it.

Mr. K. F. Nariman—If they were required for use in other departments, why were they advertised for sale?

The Deputy President—That does not arise.

Mr. D. B. Adwani—If it is found necessary to dispose of the bars at any time, will not Government incur a loss on the transaction? Have not the prices of steel gone down?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—From facts ascertained, I am in a position to

say that we can sell the steel bars that we have got without a loss.

Mr. D. B. Adwani—Has not the price of steel gone down since?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—If the Honourable Member will kindly specify the kind of steel, I shall be able to give an answer.

Mr. D. B. Adwani—Steel bars of the kind which the department have with them at present undisposed of.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—Steel bars of that kind have not gone down in price.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani—Won't it come down in the future?

The Deputy President—That does not arise.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

32 NATIONS SEND THEIR DELEGATES

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Kandersteg (Switzerland). Delegates from thirty-two nations are attending the fourth International Congress of Boy Scouts which is being held here this week. A very energetic and full programme of lectures, debates, concerts, official dinners and mountain excursions has been arranged.

Mr. Gen. Sir Baden-Powell in his opening speech emphasized the importance of the movement in inculcating the spirit of peace in the young which was the only way to abolish war. Remarkable increase in the membership by over 300,000 during the past two years testified to the successful progress of the movement. Many messages expressing enthusiastic sympathy with the movement have been received here from twelve Governments, including Sir A. Chamberlain and Baron Shidehara, while General Bruce of Eversham is here and is taking particular interest in the Scouts' Alpine Club of which the Prince of Wales is a member.—Reuter's Special.

HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

A rather interesting discussion on the subject of licensing the hawkers in Bombay took place at the Esplanade Police Court room on Tuesday evening at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society. Messrs. H. P. H. Dastur, P. A. Kelly, J. B. Boman-Behram, A. K. Pai, Dr. B. B. Bhatnagar and Sir Reginald Spence were among those present. Mr. M. Leslie presided.

The chairman at the outset presented the annual report of the Society which mentioned the work of the Society during the year. In moving its adoption, Mr. Leslie referred to the hawkers' problem and said that hawking was not criminal. It was a necessary evil, but they would be glad if the hawkers were done away with at least from the thoroughfares. He did not think that total extinction of the hawkers—especially those who hawk fruit, vegetables and food-stuffs—was even desirable.

After Mr. Cooper seconded the motion, the report was adopted.

LICENSE THE FARRIERS.

Sir Reginald Spence then moved that only those farriers who were licensed by the Veterinary College or any other institution authorized by Government should be allowed to shoe animals.

After some discussion in which Dr. Bhatnagar, Rao Bahadur Pai, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram and Mr. B. S. Turkhad took part, the resolution was passed.

HAWKERS' PROBLEM.

The hawkers' question was then discussed. Mr. Turkhad who initiated the discussion said that the hawkers had to suffer both ways as they had to possess a license which would not enable them to hawk on main roads.

Rao Bahadur Pai said that it was no use discussing the subject when the Municipal Corporation was tackling the problem and trying to come to a final decision.

A MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. P. A. Kelly the Commissioner of Police said the hawkers were a necessity because the markets provided by the Municipality were only few and insufficient.

The hawkers, he knew, were a menace to the health of the citizens; but the most had to be made of it. There was a suggestion that the police prosecuted only a few of the many hawkers who obstructed the traffic because those few did not grease their palm. Mr. Kelly repudiated the suggestion.

Mr. Neilson said that the Municipality were issuing licenses only to increase their income and make money out of it.

Mr. Boman-Behram emphatically said that it was not so.

After some discussion it was decided to wait till the Municipality arrived at a final decision in the matter.

The office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected. Sir Reginald Spence was elected president of the Society while Mr. Turkhad was re-elected Secretary.

The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks for the chair.

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Mr. D. B. Adwani—Has not the price of steel gone down since?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—If the Honourable Member will kindly specify the kind of steel, I shall be able to give an answer.

Mr. D. B. Adwani—Steel bars of the kind which the department have with them at present undisposed of.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir—Steel bars of that kind have not gone down in price.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani—Won't it come down in the future?

The Deputy President—That does not arise.

WORKING COMMITTEE

PROPAGANDA FOR NEXT ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FROM BENGAL AND ANDHRA APPROVED.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee at its meeting here, transacted some important business, including the selection of Bengal candidates to the Bengal Council and the Legislative Assembly and the consideration of the cases from C. P. and Andhra Committees. The Committee read Mr. Andrews and Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi's letter regarding the work of the returned Emigrants' Enquiry Committee and resolved that the General Secretary be authorised to write to Mr. Andrews drawing his attention to the report just published on the same subject by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and suggesting that it would be necessary or advantageous for the Congress to hold any further enquiry into the same matter.

The President was authorised to write to Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi regarding his communication after going through the returned Emigrants' Report of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association.

The Committee next resolved on the representation of Mr. Abhyankar that the constitution of the Central Provinces (Marathi) list of candidates for the legislatures be adjourned till 15th September with a view to enable the Swarajya Party of the province to send its recommendations in respect of the candidates and that lists be circulated thereafter.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES TO LEGISLATURES.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the lists of candidates to the legislatures sent by the various Provincial Congress Committees for confirmation. The Bengal lists were approved with the exception of the names for the Legislative Assembly from Chittagong Mahomedan and those for the Legislative Council from Tipparah (non-Mahomedan Constituency) were confirmed.

The list is as follows:—
Legislative Assembly:—Mr. Amarnath Dutta (Burdwan), Messrs. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Aftab Hossain Joridar (Nadia), T. C. Gowami (Calcutta suburb).

Legislative Council:—Messrs. Umesh Chandra Chatterjee (Bankura), Abanish Chandra Ray (Calcutta), S. N. Halder (Calcutta), A. C. Banerjee (Calcutta), J. M. Sen Gupta (Calcutta), Kivan Shankar Ray (Calcutta), Kunud Sankar Ray (Calcutta), Tarak Nath Mukharjee (Hooghly), Manmatha Nath Ray (Calcutta), Khagendra Nath Ganguly (Salkia, Howrah), Mahendra Nath Maity (Midnapur), Ramchandra Chandra Bagchi (Malda), Jogendra Nath Mitra (Pabna), Sudashan Chakravarty (Rajshahi), Saral Kumar Dutta (Burdwan), Bai Bahadur Satyendra Nath Ray Chatterjee (Barisal), Mohanad Yasin (Burdwan), Zannoor Ahmed (Hooghly), Syed I-mal Hossain Seraji (Pabna), Asimuddin Ahmed (Tipperah), Basir Mohammed (Rangpur), Syed Majid Baksh (Jessore), Shamsuddin Ahmad (Nadia), Jogendra Chandra Chakrabarty (Dinajpur), Bijay Kumar Chatterji (West Bankura), Dhirendra Nath Roy (Jessore), Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Mymensingh East), Amarendra Nath Ghosh (Mymensingh West), Sailaja Nath Roy Choudhury (Khulna), Prabhudyal Himatshin (Calcutta N.E.), E. J. L. Banerjee (Burdwan), Anulya Chandra Dutta (Hooghly), Municipal, Subhas Chandra Bose (Calcutta North), B. N. Sasmal (Midnapur North), Surendra Nath Roy (24 Parganas), Moazzam Ali Biswas (Faridpur North), Ghyasuddin Ahmad (Mymensingh), Jampur Kazi Emadul Hoq (Rangpur), Qutubuddin Ahmad (Hooghly and Howrah), Mahbubul Hoque (24 Parganas), Syed Jalal Uddin Hashemy (Khulna).

ELECTION COMMITTEE IN BERAR.
The Committee read telegrams from Mr. Aney, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and resolved that in circumstances an Election Committee be organised for the province of Berar and that Mr. Abhyankar be entrusted with the formation of that Committee and that Committee be empowered to select candidates and recommend them for confirmation to the Working Committee and to carry on the propaganda and to do all other work in co-operation wherever possible of the Provincial Congress Committee.

ANDHRA CANDIDATES.
A further list of candidates received from Andhra Provincial Congress Committee which was confirmed. It is as follows:—
Syts. Konduri Venkata Sivaramu Garu (Chittoor Dist.), Sri Muthy Narayana Rao (West Godavari), Sri K. V. B. Swami Naidu Garu (East Godavari).—A.P.

SWARAJISTS' REQUISITION
WORKING COMMITTEE NOT COMPETENT TO DECIDE

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The Congress Working Committee held an emergent meeting this evening to consider the requisition signed by six members of the Swaraj Party of the Assembly for permission to attend the Assembly meeting in order to take part in the further discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill which will be held to-morrow. The committee after consideration passed the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee considered the requisition signed by six members of the Swarajya Party of the Assembly received after 6 p.m. asking for the permission to attend the Assembly on the further debate on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. It appears that the Bill was introduced for the first time on 20th August without any previous notice. It was not possible to obtain the permission of the Special Com-

mittee in time to attend the debate. The Special Committee is the only authority invested with the power of giving such sanction under the Congress resolution. The question was considered whether in case of emergency the Working Committee had power to discharge the functions of the Special Committee. There are arguments for and against this proposition. In the circumstances, however, this Committee does not consider it necessary to go into the question. The matter was fully considered at a well attended meeting of the Swarajist members of the Assembly on the 24th and it was settled by a majority of those present that the matter was not one which calls for reference to the Working Committee and that the members were to attend for any other business on the agenda for the remainder of the session. It now appears on enquiry that several members of the party have already left Simla after the said decision of the Party. This Committee, therefore, does not feel justified in taking any action on the requisition."—A. P.

C. P. MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE
NAGPUR, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee held at Wardha last night Dr. Moonje presiding, the proposed amendment of the present constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee had to be abandoned owing to want of the two-thirds majority, and consequently the proposal was withdrawn. A resolution urging the All-India Congress Committee to hold a special meeting of that Committee or even a special session of the Congress if necessary with a view to bringing about unity among the Congress parties and fight the ensuing elections on a common programme as the present differences instead of exerting any pressure on the Government were injuring the warring parties themselves and also injuring the interests of the country itself was proposed and carried, all amendments being negatived.—A. P.

At the special general meeting of the Berar Liberal Association it was decided to leave the question of the setting up of candidates for forthcoming elections to the newly-formed Executive Committee of the Berar National Party.—F. P. L.

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COMING LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

POLITICAL CIRCLES DEEPLY INTERESTED

GENERAL OPINION ABOUT CECIL'S PLANS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Berlin.—The forthcoming critical Assembly of the League of Nations is completely absorbing the interest of political and diplomatic circles. It is expected that the preliminary discussions on the composition of the Council which has so far proceeded smoothly and amicably will lead to the result which will enable the Committee on the composition of the Council which meets at Geneva on Monday to frame a proposal agreeable to all parties. The general opinion is that Lord Cecil's plan will finally be adopted as there is hardly any better solution.—Reuter.

GOURIPORE "COOLIE" MURDER CASE.

DISCHARGE OF SPENCE CONFIRMED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Rankin and Duval an application was made on behalf of Ramapati Ojah against the order of discharge passed by the District Magistrate of Alipore on Mr. J. Spence, Assistant in the Gouripore Jute Mill, in connection with the death of Jogannan, a seaver of the mill on April 7th. Mr. Spence was charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder and tried by Mr. Holland, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barackpore, who after a protracted hearing discharged him. Subsequently the District Magistrate of Alipore, of his own accord issued a warrant on Mr. Spence to show cause why he should not be committed to the Sessions and finally the Magistrate confirmed the order of discharge of the lower court. Against that confirmation of the order of discharge the present application was made for a rule on Mr. Spence and the Magistrate, to show cause why he should not be committed to the Sessions, or tried of minor charges. Their Lordships rejected the application.—Free Press.

VALENTINO'S BODY.

AMERICAN GIRLS' ACTS OF IRREVERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

New York.—Many scandalous breaches of decorum occurred yesterday when Valentino was lying in state. For example some girls approaching the bier, giggled and plied powder puffs and lip sticks. One weeping girl was found to have secreted onion in her handkerchief which she squeezed in order to facilitate tear drops. As a result of such incident Ullman, Valentino's manager had the Chapelle Ardente in which the body was lying closed at midnight when there were still thousands of would-be sight-seers in a queue half a mile long and four deep. The disappointed crowd attempted to break in the doors but were dispersed by the police.—Reuter's Special.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

TOTAL COLLECTIONS UP-TO-DATE

The total collections up-to-date to the Servants of India Society Fire Relief Fund amount to Rs. 90,551.

mittee in time to attend the debate. The Special Committee is the only authority invested with the power of giving such sanction under the Congress resolution. The question was considered whether in case of emergency the Working Committee had power to discharge the functions of the Special Committee. There are arguments for and against this proposition. In the circumstances, however, this Committee does not consider it necessary to go into the question. The matter was fully considered at a well attended meeting of the Swarajist members of the Assembly on the 24th and it was settled by a majority of those present that the matter was not one which calls for reference to the Working Committee and that the members were to attend for any other business on the agenda for the remainder of the session. It now appears on enquiry that several members of the party have already left Simla after the said decision of the Party. This Committee, therefore, does not feel justified in taking any action on the requisition."—A. P.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee held at Wardha last night Dr. Moonje presiding, the proposed amendment of the present constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee

SAVE THE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

of cloth were much below the market rates and the imposition of the 13 per cent. additional duty was raising the prices on the market level. As was the case at present they were lower at present. The additional duty was not calculated to raise the price of cloth to the full extent but he thought it would give some relief to the industry, that too, on the assumption that all foreign goods were kept out.

Replying to Raja Harkishan Kaul witness said 13 per cent duty was not adequate to enable the mills to make a profit. It would enable them to make both ends meet.

Mr. H. P. Mody again observed that they had purposely confined themselves to the narrow aspect of the question, viz.—saving the industry from unfair competition.

In regard to the imposition of export duty on cotton, the witnesses said, the Association as well as the public held divergent views. They stated, however, that the present exchange policy of the Government of India had done far more harm to the cultivators of cotton than any export duty on cotton could possibly inflict. They maintained that on the present basis of Rs. 320 for Oomra cotton the cultivators got about Rs. 40 less than they would have received with the rupee at 1/4. They also suggested establishment of co-operative banks to enable the cultivators to hold their cotton when necessary and to afford facilities to the exporters on the lines adopted in America where advances up to 90 per cent of the value of cotton was given at cheap rates.

The Committee then examined then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

REPLY TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

BOMBAY MILL OWNERS' REPLIES.

The following are the questionnaires of the Tariff Board and the replies submitted by the Bombay Millowners' Association:

Q.—Do you consider that the present depression in the cotton textile industry is a temporary or permanent character?

A.—The present depression in the cotton textile industry is more severely felt in Bombay than in Ahmedabad and up-country centres chiefly because Bombay is further from the cotton fields and the consuming markets of India. The Bombay mill industry has also to meet the full force of competition from foreign countries owing to its situation at the port of importation. As far as conditions in Ahmedabad and up-country centres are concerned, the Association would rather leave it to the mills there to answer the question as far as it applies to them. Naturally all mills in the same centre are not affected to the same extent.

Q.—To what extent do you consider the depression due to the operation of world factors, of factors special to India or of factors special to a particular locality in India?

A.—The Association does not consider that the present depression is due to any extent to the operation of world factors; factors peculiar to India are mainly responsible. As shown in the Association's written statement to the Board, there are also certain special factors militating against the prosperity of Bombay mills, e.g., higher labour charges, higher Municipal taxation, etc.

Q.—Do you consider that the causes of the present depression in the industry are of a temporary or permanent character?

A.—The main causes of the present depression seem to be of permanent character. Some of them, in the opinion of the Association, could be removed or offset effectively by action being taken by the Government of India on lines indicated in the written statement.

Q.—Do you consider that, unless the present margin between the price of raw cotton and the price of yarn and piece-goods increasing any mills now working will be compelled to close down?

A.—Unless the present margin between the price of raw cotton and the price of yarn and piece-goods is increased, some mills in Bombay which are now working, will be compelled to close down.

MILLS MAKING NO PROFITS.

Q.—Do you consider that producers of yarn and piece-goods generally (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres with which you are in competition are at present realising no profit on their sales or selling at a loss?

A.—Except for a few good mills with reserves, mills generally in Bombay are at present realising no profits and many of them are working at a loss, even without taking depreciation into consideration.

Q.—What effect do you consider that a further fall in the price of raw cotton would have on the prosperity of the industry?

A.—A further fall in the price of raw cotton might have a stimulating effect on consumption if followed by a steady low level of prices thereafter, but a continuously falling market, such as has been for the past few years, has a very detrimental effect on the extent of purchases made by dealers in the various consuming centres. Moreover, a further fall in the price of cotton would adversely affect all mills which have unsold stocks of cloth owing to the lower price which would be realised for future contracts. A fall in the price of cotton would also lower the ratio of cotton to total cost of production and would thus encourage competition from countries with devalued currencies.

Q.—How far can the present depression in the industry be attributed to lack of confidence in the stability of the present level

of prices of raw cotton, of yarn and of piece-goods?

A.—The Association is of the opinion that to some extent, the present depression in the industry may be attributed to the lack of confidence in the stability of the present level of prices of raw cotton, yarn and piece-goods. During the last three years, cotton has been constantly dropping, and with it the prices of yarn and cloth, and piece-goods merchants in consequence have sustained losses. They are not in a sufficiently strong financial position to take any risks by buying on their own account and have to follow a policy of "hand to mouth buying."

Q.—How far do you consider that the depression in the industry can be attributed to the fact that the fall in the price of cloth has not corresponded with the fall in the price of cotton and that of other commodities?

A.—The Association considers that the depression can be attributed in part to the fact that the fall in the price of cloth has not corresponded with the fall in the price of cotton and that of other commodities. It should be remembered, however, that the cost of manufacture is twice that of previous years and the price of cloth cannot therefore fall to correspond with the fall in the price of cotton unless mills sell their finished products at a loss.

RYOTS' PURCHASING POWER.

Q.—Do you consider that there has been a fall in the purchasing power of the ryot since the war, and if so, to what extent has this fall in purchasing power contributed to the depression in the mill industry?

A.—The Association does not consider that there has been a fall in the purchasing power of the ryot since the war, and if so, to what extent has this fall in purchasing power contributed to the depression in the mill industry?

Q.—Do you agree with the view that, owing to the low prices of gold and silver, consumers prefer to invest their savings in the precious metals and to restrict their purchases of cloth to a minimum?

A.—These are both economic questions which it would, in the opinion of the Association, be advisable for the Government of India to inquire into. To a certain extent, the Association believes that the purchasing power of the ryot has been decreased owing to the exchange policy of the Government of India.

Q.—How far can the present depression in the industry be attributed to lack of organisation among the mill-owners generally or in any specified direction?

A.—The Association does not consider that the present depression in the industry can be attributed to lack of organisation among the mill-owners, either generally or in any specified direction.

Q.—How far has the depression in the industry been reflected in the number of mills which have (a) changed hands, (b) closed down, (c) gone into liquidation since 1922 and in that of projected mills in which work has not been started or has been suspended since that date? If you are in a position to give information in regard to a particular mill falling under any of these heads please do so.

A.—Extent of the depression in Bombay is reflected in the following figures:—

(a) Mills which have changed hands, —Plan, Gold Mohur, Diamond, Industrial, Hongkong, Assur Veerjee and New China.

(b) Mills which have closed down for export period since 1922:—Raja Bahadur Motilal Pilly Mills, Diamond, Industrial, Jivraj Ballo, Planet, Hongkong, Dinshaw Pett and Emperor Edward.

(c) Mills which have gone into liquidation:—Planet, Gold Mohur, Jivraj Ballo, Diamond and Hongkong.

SECTION II.

Nature and extent of competition between imported goods and those of Indian manufacture.

Q.—How far do you consider that the present depression in the industry can be attributed to the loss of the Chinese market for yarn? How far do you consider that the heavy fall in the exports of yarn to China since 1917 can be attributed to foreign competition, to scarcity and dearth of freight, to the expansion of the weaving industry in India or to a combination of all these causes?

A.—The Association has dealt with this matter fully in the original statement to the Board and has nothing more to add except that the loss of the China export trade was the cause of the expansion of the weaving industry of Bombay and it was chiefly because the Bombay cotton mill industry was shut out from its most profitable export market for yarn that it had to depend to an increasing extent upon the home market and to increase its production of cloth.

Q.—How far do you consider the present depression in the industry due to increasing competition both in regard to quantity and price of imported yarn and piece-goods (a) from Japan and (b) from other countries?

A.—The Association has shown in its original statement, how far the present depression in the industry is due to increasing Japanese competition. So far the industry has not been seriously affected by the competition it has to meet from other foreign countries.

Q.—What counts of imported yarn and lines of imported piece-goods compete directly with the production of Indian Mills?

A.—Yarn of counts under 40s. Piece-goods—Drills, sheetings, chaddars and coarse and medium counts dyed and bleached goods.

JAPANESE PIECE-GOODS.

Q.—Do you consider that any yarns or piece-goods imported from Japan or other countries are placed on the Indian market at prices which would not cover their cost of production in India or at prices which are lower in India than those at which they are placed in other markets (excluding freight and duty)? If so, please furnish samples of such yarns or piece-goods if possible with particulars of price. Can you furnish any evidence to show that such goods are placed on the Indian market at prices which after deducting freight and incidental expenses would not cover the cost of their production in the exporting country?

A.—The Association is of the opinion that yarn and piece-goods imported from Japan are frequently placed on the Indian market at prices which do not cover their cost of manufacture in India. The Association cannot say definitely that the prices of piece-goods imported into India from Japan and other countries are lower than the prices at which similar goods are placed in other foreign markets. The Association cannot furnish any evidence to show that such goods are placed in the Indian market at prices which, after deducting freight and incidental

expenses, would not cover the cost of production in the exporting country but are in a position to show that the prices after deducting freight and incidental expenses are considerably lower than the cost of producing similar goods in India.

Q.—Do you consider that any yarns or piece-goods exported from Japan or other countries are placed on any foreign market at prices which are lower than the cost of production of similar Indian goods plus freight and import duty? To what extent, if any, has India lost foreign markets as a result of such competition?

A.—It is not possible for the Association to say whether yarn or piece-goods exported from Japan or other countries are placed on any foreign markets at prices which are lower than the cost of production of similar Indian goods plus freight and import duty. The Association, however, emphatically asserts that owing to the special advantages which the Japanese mill industry enjoys, the production of Indian mills is not in a position to compete with Japanese goods in foreign markets. Even in the home market, Japanese competition is most rigorous notwithstanding the 11 per cent. import duty. It is therefore obvious that the effects of the Japanese competition are more deadly in the foreign markets.

The most conspicuous instance of how foreign markets are lost by India is afforded by the manner in which the China market has been lost, both as regards yarn and piece-goods. The fact is admitted by Government, as for instance, in the quotation given in para 64 of the Association's original statement from the "Herald" of 1922, 24. As explained in paras 117, 118, 119 and 120, Persia, Australia, Kenya and British Malaya afford additional instances of how Japan is stealing a march over India in foreign markets. In an article which appeared in the "Times" of 3rd June, 1924, on the trade of Kenya and Uganda, it was stated, "The noteworthy feature in the present report is the rapid progress made by Japan as a competitor. The trade which was transferred from India and Burma which in 1923 had 63 per cent. and has only 24 per cent. now."

INDIAN EXPORTS.

The following figures showing exports of grey goods to different countries in 1913-14 and again in 1925-26 bear eloquent testimony to the enormous diminution in exports of the staple production of Indian mills and this great set-back which the indigenous industry has suffered in export trade is very largely due to the rigour of Japanese competition, the grossly unfair nature of which is very fully dealt with in the original statement:—

Export of Indian Manufactured Grey Piece-goods to Foreign ports:—

Countries 1913-14 1925-26

Yds. Yds.

Aden and Depend- 5,162,607 1,656,631

encies. Straits Settlements includ- 871,321 462,199

ing Labuan Mauritius and Depend- 1,111,906 421,108

encies. Siam 2,128,970 734,890

Egypt 1,975,350 372,650

French Somaliland 1,835,480 62,732

Comparative figures of Japanese exports to different countries are not available, but the figures given in para 119 of the Association's original statement show the tremendous strides Japan has been able to make in her export trade and which it is understood consists chiefly of greys.

COMPETITION IN YARN.

Q.—The total imports of yarn of counts under 30s into India in 1924-25 were less than 1.3 per cent. of the production of Indian mills. In these circumstances do you regard the competition of imported yarn as a serious factor, and if so, why? Do you consider the percentage likely to increase?

A.—The Association would like to point out that to obtain a true idea of the extent of competition in yarn, the comparison should be made with counts under 40s. The bulk of the imports of yarn from Japan and a considerable portion of the imports from U.K. are of 32s counts. Counts up to 40s can readily be sold in India and it is only the price cutting policy of Japan which, so far has prevented the more rapid development in the medium count trade in yarns. Finer cloths made from yarns produced in Indian mills have been increasingly produced during the last two or three years.

The figure of 1.3 per cent. which has been taken by the Tariff Board as the percentage of imports to production, is also misleading inasmuch as a comparison should be made with the quantity of yarn available for sale in India and produced by Indian mills. If such a comparison is made, the imports of yarn under 40s into India works out at about 15 per cent. of the yarn available for sale in India.

The Association considers that there is a grave danger of an even further increase in the near future unless assistance is given to the industry.

Q.—It has been estimated that before the war not more than 3 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods from the United Kingdom competed directly with the production of Indian mills and that since the war the percentage has not been more than 1 per cent. Do you accept these figures? If not, please give your reasons.

A.—The classes of piece-goods given in the Government of India statistics are so inadequately defined that it is difficult to estimate what percentage of imports from United Kingdom competes directly with Indian mill made goods, but the Association does not believe that the extent of competition has diminished since the war.

Q.—It has been estimated that 70 per cent. of the imports of piece-goods from Japan compete directly with the production of Indian mills. Do you accept this figure? If not, please give your reasons.

A.—For the same reason the Association is unable to vouch for the accuracy of this estimate, but is an undoubted fact that the very great bulk of imported piece-goods from Japan competes directly with the production of Indian mills.

Q.—Do you consider the imports of piece-goods into India from the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy or any other country likely to increase, and if so, why?

A.—With the Rupee fixed at 1/6 gold, against a pre-war value of 1/4 gold, the price of foreign piece-goods in Rupees has been lowered by 12 1/2 per cent. As the price of Indian piece-goods cannot be lowered to that extent, there will be a tendency

for imports from abroad to increase. The tendency for imports from Italy and Japan to increase is further encouraged by the depreciation of the Yen and Lira.

Q.—The British Safeguarding of Industries Act lays down *inter alia* that no order shall be made under Part I unless it is established that the industry manufacturing similar goods in the United Kingdom is being carried on "with reasonable efficiency and economy." Do you consider that this criterion is satisfied by the industry (a) in Bombay and Ahmedabad and (b) in India generally?

A.—The Association considers that with a few exceptions, the mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other industrial centres in India are carried on with reasonable efficiency and economy.

Q.—Please state your views in detail on the managing agency system. If you consider the system defective, please state in what way you regard it as defective. Do you consider any efficient substitute for the managing agency system possible?

A.—The Association does not consider that the Managing Agency System is at all defective in India. It must be remembered that if it had not been for the enterprise of Managing Agents, the Textile Industry of India would not be as it is. It was their enterprise and their money that brought the industry into being at a time when grave doubts were entertained as to whether cotton spinning and manufacturing could be carried on in India, in competition with the industrially advanced countries of the West and when capital was notoriously shy. The justification for the agency system of management is to be judged from the fact that every industry in India and not the cotton industry alone has been built up, and is controlled and directed by Managing Agents. I should be remembered that Managing Agents have a double function to perform in India as against a single function of the Managing Directors of England. In England, the Managing Director or Manager is a paid servant and only looks after the working of the mills; the Managing Agents in India not only have to look to the satisfactory working of the mills, but to finance them and have frequently suffer very severely by doing so. Banks in India will not lend money as they do in England to the mill company itself. They require not only the signature of the mill company for any loan made to the mill, but also require in addition the guarantee of the Managing Agents. These charges which have been made against the system in recent years cannot be substantiated but a c to be expected in periods of great depression. They do not, in any way, affect the justification of a system which has proved its superiority over other systems of managing mills as far as India is concerned.

Q.—Have you any criticisms to offer of the way in which the mills have obtained their capital, i.e., of the way in which it is divided between (a) ordinary shares, (b) preference shares, (c) debentures, (d) loans, (e) reserve fund and (f) depreciation and other funds?

A.—The Association has no criticisms to offer on the way in which the mills obtain their capital. Q.—Have you any criticisms to offer of the way in which the mills obtain their working capital? To what extent is the system of obtaining this capital by means of short term loans from the general public prevalent (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres? Do you consider this system a sound one?

A.—The system of obtaining working capital by means of short term loans (six months or yearly) is very general in Bombay. In the case of six months' loans the procedure adopted is more than ordinarily sound, because during the season when cotton is being purchased for the whole year, the mills require far more working capital than during the latter part of the year when stocks are getting bare.

Q.—How far is it the practice of the mills to invest funds in allied concerns? Do you consider this practice a sound one?

A.—It is not the common practice of the mills to invest funds in allied concerns, but in isolated cases, where the financial stability of the business is guaranteed by the Agents, funds have been so invested. The soundness of the practice depends on the soundness of the ally.

MILLS AGENTS' REMUNERATION

Q.—Is the system of remuneration to Managing Agents by commission on profits or that by commission on production the more common? Which do you consider preferable?

A.—Except in the case of about a dozen mills mostly in the Managing Agents of mills in Bombay City and Island are paid commission on profits on the basis of 10% to 12% on the gross profits earned before deducting depreciation, income-tax and super-tax paid by mills. The general trend of later years has been to pay commission on profits and it is considered that this system is preferable and fairer both to the Managing Agents and the Shareholders of the Company.

Q.—In addition to remuneration by commission on production or on profits do Managing Agents also receive an allowance for other expenses (a) on purchases of cotton, (b) on purchases of machinery, mill stores and coal, (c) on sales of cotton, (d) on sales of yarn and cloth and (e) on insurance, advertisement or other activities? Where the commission is on production does the agency agreement usually provide for a minimum commission irrespective of profits?

A.—The bulk of the Managing Agents in Bombay do not receive any commission whatsoever on the purchase of cotton, mill-stores, machinery and coal or on the sales of yarn and cloth, or on insurance, advertisements or other activities. Some of the mills receive a monthly allowance for office expenses. (a) The Association is not aware that any Agent receives commission on purchases of cotton.

(b) To the best knowledge of the Association, no commission is paid by mills to mill Agents or purchases of coal. As regards machinery and mill-stores, there are three firms of mill Agents in Bombay who are also Agents for machinery and mill-stores and as such sell to their own mills As Agents for machinery, etc., they may earn some commission, but even if commission is paid, it should be remembered that this constitutes no disadvantage to the mill as they are not competitors of the mill.

Q.—The Association is of the opinion that the Agents because sales are made to their own mills at the same price as to all other mills, and in any case the commission is not paid by the mill but by the English Manufacturer. There are certain other firms with English offices or Agents, through whom they buy their stores and in these cases, the Agents usually receive a buying commission. (c) The Association does not know of any case where the Managing Agents charge any commission on the sale of cotton from the mills. Mills as a rule do not sell but only buy cotton.

(d) One or two Managing Agents are guaranteed brokers to their own mill's and charge a commission on the sale of yarn and cloth, but this is not the general practice in Bombay. (e) Some Managing Agents are also Agents for English or Foreign insurance companies, and as such take a small commission on the business they place with such insurance companies as Agents, but this practice in no case affects detrimentally the interests of the mills for which they are Agents, as the commission is paid by the Insurance Company. As regards advertisements and other activities, the Association does not know of any instances where commission is charged.

Q.—The Association is of the opinion that a minimum commission being payable where commission is paid on production. Q.—Is the Association of Managing Agents with any other classes or kinds of business common and, if so, do you consider it is in any way detrimental to the interests of the industry?

A.—The Association of Managing Agents with any other classes or kinds of business while not general is not uncommon. This Association of the Agents with more than one class of business has usually proved of advantage in the cotton trade as it has in the jute, coal, tea and other Indian industries.

Q.—To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to the

over-capitalisation or the under-capitalisation of the mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

A.—The Association does not think that the present general depression in the industry as far as Bombay is concerned, can be attributed to either over-capitalisation of which there are very few instances in Bombay or of under-capitalisation. Most of the mills were started with a small capital and have been extended chiefly from reserves. In many mills, the original nominal capital remains same as it was 20 or more years ago, in spite of the size of the mills having increased greatly.

Q.—To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to extensions of mills and replacements of machinery undertaken when prices were at their highest?

A.—The present depression in the industry cannot be attributed to extension of mills and machinery when prices were at their highest as very few mills extended their machinery when the market was at its highest. As a matter of fact, delivery of machinery was difficult to obtain during the boom period. No new mill has been erected in Bombay since 1914.

Q.—Do you consider that there was an unduly liberal distribution of profits by mills between 1917 and 1923? If so, please give figures in support of your view and state whether you consider that the present depression in the industry can to any extent be attributed to this cause.

A.—We do not consider that there was an unduly liberal distribution of profits by mills in 1917 to 1923, except perhaps in isolated instances. Shareholders deserve good dividends when the mills make good profits for, when the mills do not make any profits, Shareholders received no return on their investments. In the boom years when dividends were large, very large amounts were also set aside to reserve and invested in Government loans as may, to some extent be judged from Statement in appendix II.

Q.—Have you any criticisms to offer of the way in which the mills have obtained their capital, i.e., of the way in which it is divided between (a) ordinary shares, (b) preference shares, (c) debentures, (d) loans, (e) reserve fund and (f) depreciation and other funds?

A.—The Association has no criticisms to offer on the way in which the mills obtain their capital.

Q.—Have you any criticisms to offer of the way in which the mills obtain their working capital? To what extent is the system of obtaining this capital by means of short term loans from the general public prevalent (a) in Bombay, (b) in Ahmedabad and (c) in up-country centres? Do you consider this system a sound one?

A.—The system of obtaining working capital by means of short term loans (six months or yearly) is very general in Bombay. In the case of six months' loans the procedure adopted is more than ordinarily sound, because during the season when cotton is being purchased for the whole year, the mills require far more working capital than during the latter part of the year when stocks are getting bare.

Q.—How far is it the practice of the mills to invest funds in allied concerns? Do you consider this practice a sound one?

A.—It is not the common practice of the mills to invest funds in allied concerns, but in isolated cases, where the financial stability of the business is guaranteed by the Agents, funds have been so invested. The soundness of the practice depends on the soundness of the ally.

Q.—Do mills now experience greater difficulties in obtaining finance than in pre-war years? If so, to what extent has this contributed to the general depression in the industry?

A.—Mills which have no reserves experience greater difficulty in obtaining finance than in pre-war years. Owing to the higher prices of cotton, machinery and stores, more finance is required. As a general rule, the public do not deposit their money in industries which are passing through a period of depression. At such times, depositors prefer to invest their money in Government securities and to a small extent, this may have aggravated the present general depression.

Q.—Can you give any information as to the rate at which money is borrowed by the industry in India and in Japan?

A.—In Bombay good mills with large reserves can get money on fixed deposit at 5 to 6 per cent, but some mills usually have to pay one or two per cent. over the bank rate. The Association has no authentic information as to the rate of interest usually paid by Japanese mills.

Q.—Can you give any information as to the rate at which money is borrowed by the industry in India and in Japan?

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as this mill was put up in 1918 when the price of machinery was at its highest, it is probable that the same mill could now be put up for 33 million Yen against 5 million Yen in 1918.

Q.—Are mills generally (a) in Bombay, (b) Ahmedabad and (c) up-country centres of a size, type and lay-out conducive to economical working?

A.—Generally speaking most of the mills in Bombay City and Island are of a size, type and lay-out conducive to fairly economical working.

Q.—To what extent do you consider that the efficiency of Indian mills is hampered by the use of old machinery?

A.—It is very difficult to ascertain to what extent the efficiency of Indian mills is hampered by the use of old machinery. Modern spinning mills making 20s yarn and working ten hours per day can manufacture 6 3/4 ozs. of yarn per spindle, but there are mills in Bombay which are using old machinery and are not producing much more than 3 1/2 ozs. of yarn per spindle from the same cotton. To that extent mills with old machinery are handicapped, but against this loss in production consideration must be given to the fact that the older machinery was obtained at very much cheaper rates. The loss in production can therefore, in some cases, be set off against the gain obtained by the use of lower priced machinery.

Q.—Please give for any mill in regard to which you are in a position to give such information a statement in the form attached as Appendix A of the costs of production in pence per pound for one pound of standard grey calendar long cloth. For purposes of comparison the figure should be given for 1913, 1914, 1920, 1924 and 1925 (if available).

N. B.—The exact period covered, where this differs from the Calendar year should be stated. The counts of warp and weft used and the reed and pick of the standard long cloth should also be stated.

A.—Individual mills selected by the Board are supplying the information. Q.—In which of the elements making up the cost of production do you consider Indian mills are at a special disadvantage as compared with their competitors?

A.—Please refer to the Association's original statement. Q.—In which of the elements making up the cost of production are mills in Bombay at an advantage or disadvantage as compared with mills in Ahmedabad and up-country centres?

A.—Please refer to the Association's original statement, paras. 83, 110 and 111.

Q.—To what extent, if any, are the costs of production in Bombay as compared with those in Ahmedabad and up-country centres affected by the greater humidity of its climate? To what extent does the provision of humidifiers add to or lower the cost of production?

HIGH COURT HINDU-MUSLIM RIOT.

PRETEXT OF "MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE".

15 MAHOMEDANS CONVICTED.

How a peaceful Hindu procession was attacked without any provocation by a party of Mahomedans assembled in a mosque was related during the hearing of an appeal which came up before Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah and Mr. Percival at the High Court. The Hindus of Byondri village in Ratnagiri District in 1924 organized, for the first time, a procession on the Mahashivratri holiday which passed off without any incident. The next year also a similar celebration took place without any trouble. But thereafter the Mahomedans of the village petitioned to the Magistrate to prohibit the Hindus from passing music while passing the mosques. From that time, the relations between the two communities became strained, and all attempts by the authorities to bring about a settlement proved unsuccessful. Apprehending untoward developments on the next Mahashivratri which came off on 11th February last, the Magistrate issued an order, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the Hindus from playing music while passing the mosques, and the leaders of the Hindus were required to sign it.

A FALSE ASSURANCE.

On the day in question, the procession numbering about 200 persons, left the temple at noon, with a palanquin of the deity in the centre, preceded by a musical band and a "bhajan" party 80 strong. A police Havildar and a few constables also accompanied them to preserve order. When the procession arrived within a few yards of the mosque, they stopped the music, but the bhajan party continued their chant of "Gyan-anubh Tukuram" with the clapping of hands. The Police Havildar, however, not liking a crowd of Mahomedans assembled in the mosque, enquired about it, but was told by the leaders that since music had been stopped, the procession would be allowed to pass unmolested. Relying on this assurance, the procession proceeded further, but when it reached opposite the mosque, a party of about 25 Mahomedans armed with sticks rushed upon the bhajan party shouting "stop your mouth."

FLIGHT OF THE POLICE.

There was then a free fight between both sides, in which 1 Hindu was killed and 13 more received injuries. The processionists took to their heels leaving the palanquin on the spot, while the police themselves took shelter in a neighbouring house. In the evening when quiet was restored, a handful of Hindus returned and took the palanquin to the sea-shore for the necessary ceremonies. In connection with this disturbance, 18 Mahomedans were tried before the Sessions Court of Ratnagiri, on charges of rioting, disturbing a religious assembly and causing grievous hurt, under Sections 147, 296, and 325 of the Penal Code. Out of these, one was acquitted, and the rest were convicted and sentenced to varying terms from 9 months to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment on receiving 3 years.

An appeal was preferred to the High Court by all the accused in which two more were acquitted by their Lordships, while the conviction and sentence of the remaining 15 were confirmed.

HONGKONG BANK FRAUD CASE.

POSTPONED TILL 31ST INSTANT.

Llewellyn Evans (43), a European, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanado Police Court on Thursday morning on charges of (1) criminal breach of trust, as an attorney, in respect of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,10,000 belonging to his employees the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and making wilful and intentional false entry on page 100 of the Security Register of the Bank; (2) criminal breach of trust in respect of a six per cent. 1927 Government bond No. J 002101 of the face value of Rs. 10,000 and making false entries on page 190 of the security book of the Bank; and (3) criminal breach of trust in respect of Government securities of the face value of Rs. 20,000 and making false entries on pages 180 and 194 of the security book of the Bank.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the accused. Mr. Blair, Solicitor of Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Cairo watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bank.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT. Mr. Blair at the outset applied for a postponement of the case on the ground that he wanted to have the inspection of certain documents of the Bank.

Mr. Thanawalla said that the Commissioner of Police had received a letter from the solicitors of the accused in the evening of the 25th instant in which they had made certain allegations against Mr. Cragie, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crimes Department.

In the letter which Mr. Thanawalla read out, it was alleged that the police, after their telephonic communication with the solicitors on the 21st instant, had neglected to give an appointment for the inspection of the documents as promised, although they (solicitors) were credibly informed that the auditors' report which the police were awaiting was prepared and delivered to them (Police) on the 18th instant. They (solicitors) had, therefore, given notice in that letter that they would apply for a postponement of the case until the required inspection was allowed.

Mr. Thanawalla pointed out that the defence was not entitled to inspection at all at that stage according to law. The statement that the report was delivered to the police on the 18th instant was untrue.

Mr. Blair said that the report was called for by the Bank but he was now informed

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Continued from page 8.)

staff before the Advisory Committee for getting an explanation from the General Traffic Manager or the Agent, because the Advisory Committee has no power to go into the internal management of the Company which is the sole monopoly of the Railway Company and Agent to manage in any way they like.

Additional Powers necessary.

I think some powers should be given to the Advisory Committee to make enquiries and to make recommendations to the Agent about the Railway Staff. From the so-called Advisory Committees as they are constituted at present, no real benefit can be obtained by any member for the welfare of the travelling public and merchants. Let me humbly suggest some improvements in the present constitution of the Committees:—

(1) Members should have a right to vote on all the proposals placed before the Committee.

(2) Proposals carried by majority should be binding on Railway Companies. They should put in action accordingly.

(3) Members should be furnished with plans, estimates and correspondence before any scheme is brought up before the Committee for discussion.

(4) Members should have the right to ask questions and explanations about the Railway Staff.

(5) A special room with up-to-date library containing reports and magazines about railway managements in India and foreign countries be kept for members of the Committee. The Agent of the G.I.P. Railway has done something in this direction.

(6) Copies of the Agenda and proceedings of all the Local Advisory Committees of the Indian Railways must be supplied to the members.

(7) Copies of the resolutions passed in the Assembly and questions asked and replies given to the members of the Legislative Assembly be supplied to the members.

(8) Members of the Advisory Committees should be invited as visitors to attend the proceedings of the Railway Central Advisory Committee meetings held at Delhi or Simla.

(9) Facilities should be given to the members to travel over the line to see the working and to visit the workshops of the Company.

(10) Whenever the opening ceremonies of the Railway lines and stations are performed members should be invited to attend such functions.

(11) Some authority passes be supplied to members by which they can get any information from the Railway officials or staff while travelling on the line.

If the Government of India really wants to see that these Advisory Committees become more popular than the above suggestions should be acted upon at once, otherwise the present committees as they are constituted serve no useful purpose to the public as they possess no real power. They are nothing but a farce.

While the Agents of M.S. and M. Railway and S.I. Railway Companies have thought it advisable to give representation to the Railway Passengers' Association in Madras, the Agents of the G.I.P. Railway and B.B. and C.I. Railway have not thought it proper as yet to give representation to the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, which has been in existence since 1915. This Association was the first of its kind in India when started in 1915 and works for the welfare of the travelling public in India, yet both the Railways have not yet given representation to this Association for the reasons best known to them. I hope the Agents of both the Railway Companies will not refuse any more the right of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to send their representative on their Local Advisory Committees.

that all they got in reply on the 18th inst. was a letter.

Mr. Thanawalla who had formerly characterised the Solicitor's letter as offensive said that he had no complaint to make after Mr. Blair's explanation. He added that all the books, in which according to the prosecution the accused had falsified certain entries, were produced before Evans while he was in custody and Mr. Blair and Mr. Cragie were then present there.

INSPECTION OF BOOKS NOT ALLOWED TO DEFENCE COUNSEL.

Mr. Blair denied that he was allowed to inspect the books and in support of his statement quoted a letter from the Commissioner of Police in which the latter had offered inspection whenever desired.

Mr. Thanawalla then touched the postponement application. Objecting to it, he said that if the accused was to be committed to the High Court Sessions at all, it must be done by the 12th or 13th September as the next Sessions would begin on the 15th proximo. Witnesses who were about 12 in number were common to all the three charge sheets he had placed; and all the cases could be proceeded with in one trial. Mr. Thanawalla added that there was such a precedent in that Court.

Mr. Blair applied for a postponement till Friday.

Mr. Blair for the Bank said that it would be convenient to him if the case were postponed to the next week.

His Worship postponed the case till the 31st instant.

TROLLEYMAN KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. ENGINE.

Ramprasad Mohanlal, 30, a trolleyman in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway was knocked down by the engine of No. 16 up train between Kurla and Ghakpore while he was trespassing the railway lines on Tuesday afternoon. As he had received severe injuries he was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he succumbed on Wednesday morning.

At an inquest held on Thursday morning at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavala the Coroner, the jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to his having been knocked down by a train.

ONE MORE WEAPON IN ARMOURY.

(Continued from page 9.)

number of official members remaining neutral.

RESIGNING TO THE INEVITABLE.

When Sir Alexander Muddiman moved that the Bill be passed Mr. Rangachari expressed feeling of utter disappointment at the attitude of the Government in matter of amendments but supported the Bill and asked Government to keep a close eye on how the power was exercised by local Government because there were abundant instances of Local Governments.

Mr. K. C. Roy supported the motion with the deep sense of regret because the Home Member had not met them half way. He looked upon this enactment as a stigma on the law-abiding people and a blackmark against political progress.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' PLAIN TALK.

Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas after briefly referring to the exit of the Swaraj Party declared that one outstanding feature of his experience in the Assembly was that the weaker the Swaraj Party the stronger were the hands of the Government. The fact was that knowing the weakness of non-officials Government had not the slightest hesitation in turning down their appeals as well as their demands.

Several non-official members had stated they did not question the judgment of the Home Member and were prepared to give special powers but only for a brief period. The Home Member welcomed these remarks, put them on the back (laughter) but did not propose to hedge an inch from his position. The Muslim members had given support to the bill for their own reasons. The Hindu members had not opposed the Bill.

The Home Member:—I have a broad back. The Hon'ble Member can attack me as much as he likes but I hope he would refrain from making suggestions about communities.

Sir Purshottandas:—As I can very well take care of myself and I know that I am not to fall into the trap against which the Home Member warns me. These communal questions are not going to be settled by legislation or by discussion on the floor of this House. The only lesson of to-day's discussion is that Government will not give consideration to the popular side if that side is weak in numbers.

Elections are coming on (laughter). I am speaking in all seriousness. This is not a matter for smiles. Elections are on. The country has this lesson to take. Send in either the Swarajists or Responsivists or Moderates but send only those men who have a national outlook and sense of self-respect, people who will sink their differences or settle them between themselves but let us not be at the mercy of this government. That is the lesson of to-day's debate. I owe it to my constituents to say this. The Bill, I know, with the numbers behind the Home Member will follow the course chalked out. (Applause.)

Mr. Mohamed Yakub said he would strongly oppose any unnecessary curtailment of liberties. If to-day the Muslims had supported Government it was because the measure was considered extremely necessary.

Sir Darcy Lindsay declared that non-official European members of the House did not subscribe to the view of a Calcutta Journal that the Bill was a panicky legislation.

FLING AT SWARAJISTS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that the non-officials had done their duty but the Swarajists had deserted them.

A voice:—They are sitting downstairs. (Laughter.)

THE BILL PASSES.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to the debate remarked that he had for some time suffered under the tyranny of the majority but now felt that the tyranny of the minority was going to be even worse. (Laughter.) Although he had been endeavouring his best to meet the wishes of the House, the strength of votes had not in the least influenced him in his duty. He would have done the same if the Swarajists had been there. He assured that all care would be taken in working this Bill as any other Bill. They could not make legislation fool-proof any more than they could make judges incapable of error or financiers incapable of mistakes.

The motion that the Bill be passed was then put and carried with some dissentient voices.—A. P.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

POONA CITY, Aug. 25.

The annual Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition will be opened on the grounds of the Maharajah Bagh on 11th September. The exhibition will remain open during the month of September and October.

The trustees of the Lord Reay Museum Fund of Poona have contributed Rs. 1,000, the Poona District Local Board and the Poona City Municipality have contributed Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 respectively towards the expenses in connection with the exhibition.—A. P.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE METHARONS ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

About 200 others, of the Medical College Hospital, struck work this morning. It is reported that three days ago morning, scarcity of water in the taps they had recourse to taps in the nurses' quarters in consequence of which some were assaulted by the nurses. It was understood that students and nurses were engaged in their work. Authorities expressed opinion that there should be no difficulty in placing the men.—A. P.

GIRLS BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

(Continued from page 5.)

co-pupils are compelled to join "their" school instead of the regular girls' school may lead to premature sexual consciousness of the most undesirable type on the part of those boys.

These are all obvious and valid objections. But what about the learned mass of pedagogical psychology and 'all that there stuff,' which our experts of the Department doubtless crammed during their training, and which they also occasionally lecture us on? Well, it would be too much to expect all that to be translated into practice! Pedagogics is there only to be honoured by its neglect; as the vernacular saying goes—'Let the brinjals spoken of in the Paranas lie in the Paranas!' That is virtually the motto of our army of high-paid experts in Education.

Muddle-headed Policy.

Then there is another aspect of the question which strikes one. Why should only the daughters of unmarried mothers be branded as morally infectious? Why should not the authorities be consistent even in their muddle-headed policy by banning the "sons" also of unmarried mothers from boys' schools, as equally undesirable there, and thus force them into girls' schools? Why not? Let our experts answer.

The rule is known to encourage dishonesty also. The girls have only to give an imaginary father's name—it is generally a patronymic formed from their mother's name—and then they can attend the girls' school all right!

The Local Board authorities of this district (N. Kanara), it appears, had drawn the attention of the District Educational Officer to the anomalies of the position created by the ban in question—not once, but three or four times within the last few years. But what did the officer do? He was invariably silent. Never once did he care to reply to the three repeated references to him on the question. Perhaps it is not the business of such an officer to reply. If the matter is pressed once more on his attention, he may perhaps reply that it is the Director of Public Instruction who is responsible, and there the matter will end. He has no more interest in it. If a grievance or an anomaly of the system he administers is communicated to him on behalf of those whose taxes go to maintain him,—well, it is not he who will move in the matter. He will at best refer you to the D.P.I., or whoever functions higher up. It never occurs to him that he is morally bound to forward complaints etc. to those above him who have it in their power to redress the same. Go through the routine and draw the salary and T. A. bills—there all interest in Education ends. How will our Education prosper under such conditions?

SAVE THE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from previous page.)

prices at which cotton is purchased by Indian mills are often higher than the prices paid for cotton for export. Do you consider this statement correct? If so, can you give any information as to the margin between the two prices? Can you suggest any reason why there should be such a margin or any means by which it can be avoided?

A.—The Association does not think that cotton is purchased by Indian mills at prices higher than those paid for export cotton. There is, in the opinion of the Association, no reason why there should be any difference between the price paid by Indian mills and the price paid by exporters in the same market whether Bombay or up-country.

Q.—To what extent can the present depression in the industry be attributed to the purchase of cotton at prices higher than those now prevailing?

A.—Not at all.
(To Be Continued.)

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATIVES TO GIVE EVIDENCE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

At a meeting held recently the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has selected the following gentlemen to tender their oral evidence on behalf of the Association before the Tariff Board, which is at present sitting in Bombay, and is expected to visit Ahmedabad in the middle of September.

Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh (President), Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai (Vice-President), Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Ranchodlal Amritlal and Mr. K. H. Dixit.

The Association has to-day submitted their replies to the questionnaire of the Tariff Board.—Free Press.

LATE MR. A. V. V. AIYER.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

News has been received of the death in Madras of Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar who recently was a Deputy Controller of Currency and for some time acted as a Secretary of the Currency Commission.—A. P.

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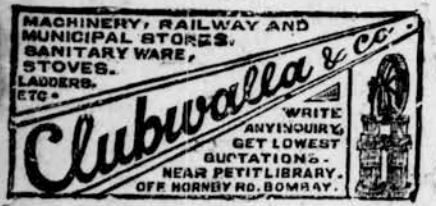
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**PANCHGANI NOTES.****FAREWELL TO AN EDUCATIONIST**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PANCHGANI, Aug. 24.

A pleasant evening was spent yesterday at Prospect Hotel when the function of giving a farewell tea and presentation to Rev. V. Dunphy (Principal of the European Boys' School) and Mrs. Dunphy from their friends and admirers took place. Rev. Dunphy is leaving the station for good after serving the school for five years.

Rev. Fr. Blatter, who was voted to the chair, said that he realised fully the difficulties that Rev. Dunphy had to contend with—himself "suffering in the same line and for a longer term." The task of a teacher was not a bed of roses, and if the task of a teacher was very unpleasant that of a Principal was much more unpleasant and harder, but Rev. Dunphy had faced all that and had done well—looking to the fact that one who had the education of boys in his charge had to please several parties at one and the same time—boys, their parents, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy were going to face the Arabian Sea at this time of the year, and Mrs. Dunphy will have "to rough it", and while in cold England he hoped Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy would think of all those in Panchgani who would remember them with warm hearts.

Mr. Hormasji D. Satarawala in the course of his speech said that as Principal of the European Boys' High School Rev. Dunphy had spared no pains to raise the standard of education, he unremittently toiled to improve the character of the boys entrusted to his care. And in the matter of sports he stood unsurpassed as was evidenced by the facts observed by the whole of Panchgani, that his boys were carrying off from year to year most of the prizes allotted to sports. The speaker then referred "to the motherly care which Mrs. Dunphy had the reputation of taking, more particularly, of the younger boarders of the School. Few outsiders, except the boys themselves, could recognise the unostentatious manner in which she has been looking after the habitation, feeding and the general welfare of the youthful inmates of the school."

Dr. S. B. Vakil said that they were bidding good-bye to the Rev. and Mrs. Dunphy with mingled feelings. They were sorry because they were losing sincere friends and they rejoiced because they were going for their well-earned holiday.

REV. DUNPHY'S IDEALS.

Rev. Dunphy, in reply thanked the speakers from the bottom of his heart for the kind words said about his work for five years, and for the magnificent remembrance. Proceeding, he said that they came to Panchgani with two ideals—first, for doing their duty whatever might lie before them, and, secondly, for doing whatever kindnesses they could do. They did not claim to have achieved success, but he could say that they had done whatever was possible for them, and in doing so, he did not hope to be popular. He had put in service for five years, and one of his predecessors, Mr. Kowar, had put in 10 years' service, that is two of them had served the institution for 15 years out of its existence for 23 years, and he hoped his successor, Rev. Dickson, would surpass both of them, and wished they would all extend him the same sympathy that they had shown him.

Dr. Gokhale then proposed a vote of thanks to the chair—which was carried. After partaking of tea and a pleasant chat the gathering dispersed, wishing "bon voyage" to the couple, and thanking Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, who were ably running Prospect Hotel, for well catering for the "inner man" and for arranging the function.

PRESENTATION OF 'SOUVENIR'.

Rev. Fr. Blatter then presented Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy with a large beautiful rose bowl on which was inscribed "by friends and admirers, Panchgani" and wished them many happy years at home.

The boys of the school gave a farewell concert on Saturday last, and presented a silver cigar box to Mr. Dunphy and a canoe boat on a tray to Mrs. Dunphy. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Dunphy are giving the boys the farewell dinner. They are leaving Bombay, next Saturday, for their "Home, Sweet Home". Rev. Dickson is coming out to Panchgani in the next month, to take over charge.

The monsoon here has weakened. The total rainfall to-day is measured at 50.55". Plains and plateaus and valleys are, for the last 4 or 5 days, bathed in real glorious sunshine—a prelude to happy September, the best month of the year here.

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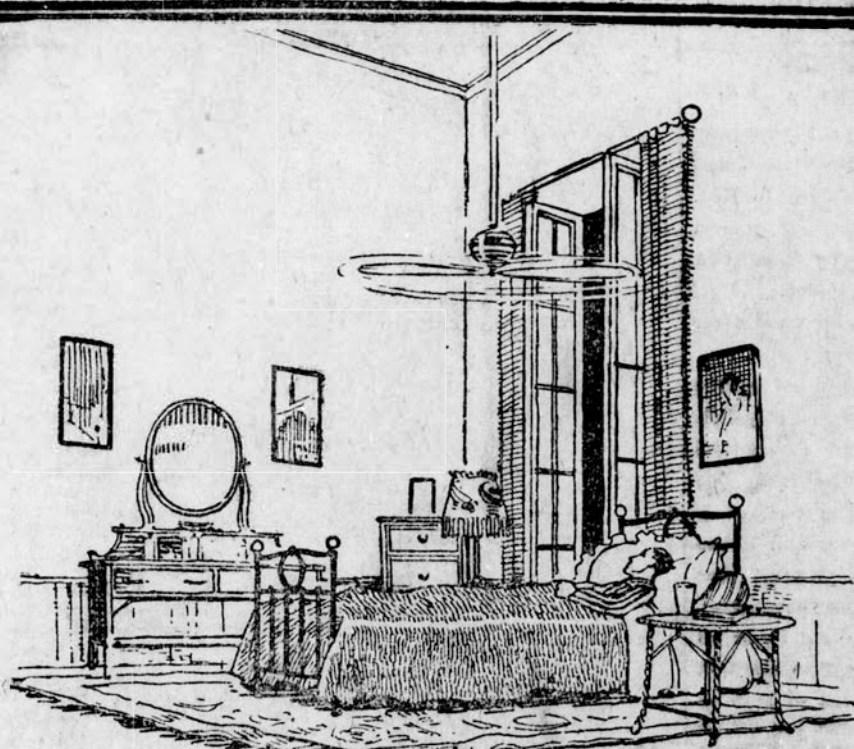
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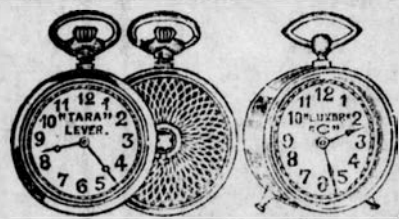
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